

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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PERONISTS 'TO ABSTAIN' FROM BEAGLE PLEBISCITE

PY301425 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0522 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Oct (TELAM) -- The Justicialist Party will abstain from participating in the plebiscite on the Beagle agreement to be held on 25 November, and called a Justicialist national congress for 15 December to instruct legislators as to the position they are to take with regard to the Beagle agreement. The announcement was made at 0130 this morning by Deputy Rodolfo Ponce at the end of a meeting of Justicialist organizations held at the party headquarters at 300 Uriburu Street in this capital.

OPPOSITION LAUNCHES NATIONAL ELECTORAL FRONT

PY281918 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 27 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] (NA) -- Herminio Iglesias told 8,000 frenzied Peronists and Movement for Integration and Development (MID) members that President Raul Alfonsin's government "has declared itself the enemy of its own blood brothers" with its socio-economic policies. The controversial head of the Buenos Aires branch of the Justicialist Party was cheered wildly as he labelled the government "incapable and lacking ideas" and "not being in tune with the times."

Iglesias' speech last night launched the so-called National Electoral Front, and alliance among the Buenos Aires branches of the Justicialist Party, the MID and a dozen smaller centre-right parties. Holding a small village child as he spoke, the former gubernatorial candidate also accused the government of having "totally handed over our sovereignty" by agreeing to the Beagle Channel treaty proposal with Chile.

Iglesias' biggest support at the rally came from the 62 Organizations, the political branch of the Peronist unions, which sent National Deputy Rodolfo Ponce as its representative. Banners at the Luna Park rally calling for economic independence were dwarfed by huge Coca Cola billboards flanking the speakers' podium. The enthusiasm of the crowd, which included a large number of women and children, at times drowned out Iglesias as he spoke while acoustical difficulties made hearing difficult.

Others in attendance included National Deputies Norberto Imbelloni, Florencio Carranza, and Luis Santos Casale. Iglesias earlier said he sent invitations to party Vice President Lorenzo Miguel and his chief provincial rival, Eduardo Setti. Neither attended.

ENERGY SECRETARY EXPLAINS SHELL CONTRACT

PY261505 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1331 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Cordoba, 27 Oct (TELAM) -- Argentine Energy Secretary Conrado Storani has said that the Argentine Government has received an official statement from the Netherlands Government indicating that most of the shares of the Royal Dutch Company, of which Shell is a subsidiary, are held by the crown and for this reason the company was excluded from the list of British-owned enterprises.

Storani, who last night lectured at the local Chamber of Commerce, explained that the agreement between the Government Oil Deposits [YPE] and Shell to exploit the Magellan area is a risk contract granted through an international tender held in 1978 in which several enterprises participated. The Shell Company won this international tender. Storani indicated that according to the terms of the tender investments are made to exploit an area at the risk of whoever wins the tender.

Storani also pointed out that whatever oil is obtained will help ensure the country's supply and stated that the YPF had not taken this job upon itself because the state oil company, which we have received from the military government, is unable to handle a project of such magnitude. He concluded by saying that it was a matter of giving it to somebody else or leave it unexploited and import oil.

NEW HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENSE ORGANIZATION FORMED

PY292127 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0018 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Oct (DYN) -- A new organization for the defense of human rights, the Association of Former Detained and Disappeared Persons, was officially created today with the objective of "serving as a permanent witness before the Argentine people and world opinion on the grievous violations of human rights that have been committed in the detention and torture centers of the past military regimes. A statement made public by the newly-created association says that "the former detained and disappeared persons are the truest living testimony of the existence of clandestine torture and detention centers and their methods. Only the members of the Armed Forces and the security forces could provide more information, but for obvious reasons very few of them are willing to make disclosures." The association intends "to incorporate the cases of former detained and disappeared persons into activities in defense of human rights," as can be read in the end and objectives chapter.

The members of the association met today at the building of the Permanent Human Rights Assembly (APDH), 569 Callao Street in Buenos Aires. The statutes of the organization were unanimously approved, and the following executive board was elected: Jorge Watts, president; Ariana Calvo de Laborde, vice president; and Guillermo Loruzo, secretary. It was also announced that on 29 October a ceremony to present the new organization will be held at 1800 in the Planeta Hall at 927 Suipach Street in Buenos Aires. This ceremony will be attended by government authorities such as Eduardo Rabossi, human rights under secretary, and leaders of human rights defense organizations, political groups, cultural groups, and labor organizations.

Other objectives of the association are: "To demand action from the national constitutional branches -- judiciary, legislative and executive -- to establish the culpability of and the penalties for those who are indicted for crimes perpetrated through the operation" of the clandestine detention centers; "to publicize information about the multiple historical forms of popular resistance to state terrorism" to demand that detained and disappeared persons who are alive be returned to their families, and that the circumstances, those responsible, and the executors involved in the murders be investigated; to demand the total dissolution of the state apparatus of repression against the militants involved in the struggles of the Argentine people for national liberation and social justice as a basic guarantee for the preservation of democracy; to gather information on detained persons who disappeared during the so-called national reorganization process, on what happened to them, on the clandestine centers of detention and torture centers that operated during that period, including their organization and structure, methods and operations, and personnel." The Association of Former Detained and Disappeared Persons will also endeavor "to promote mutual solidarity among such persons and to render assistance for their physical, psychological, and social rehabilitation, for the recovery of their property and jobs, and for the payment of damages caused to them and their families."

Upon publicly announcing its creation, the new organization requested "all humanitarian, progressive, and democratic persons and institutions in Argentina and throughout the world to offer their support and solidarity for the successful accomplishment of its intended ends and objectives."

REPRESSIVE ORGANIZATION REEMERGES IN TUCUMAN

PY260202 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1942 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Excerpts] San Miguel de Tucuman, 25 Oct (DYN) -- Members of the Lawyers Association for Human Rights of Tucuman and representatives of the Center for Social and Legal Studies (CELS) of the Federal Capital today laid charges before the local courts alleging the reemergence of the so-called Liberators of America Commando, which actively participated in numerous repressive crimes in this province during the past decade.

According to lawyer Jorge Banos, a CELS member and one of the signatories, the document was handed to criminal Judge Pedro Mezana Guerrero. It requests an investigation and the bringing to trial of the members of the terrorist group on several counts of illegal association.

Banos revealed that this extremist organization "has reemerged during the past few months in Tucuman." He said that currently "it is continuing to make its presence known in various ways" for purposes that are "absolutely contrary to republican and democratic principles."

In this respect, he added that in April 1984, Dardo Molina, the son of a senator who disappeared during the military regime, "received a letter containing serious threats against his life" and urging him to abandon his defense of human rights. "The note was signed by the Liberators of America Commando and the sender's address was 2502 Azopardo Street," which is the headquarters of the Army Staff, Banos said.

In conclusion, the lawyer charged that "the persistent aggressions against members of organizations that defend human rights" that are active in this province and the repeated threats "against the lawyers that are linked to cases concerning those responsible for the repressive action" that took place in Tucuman during the past 10 years and which resulted in thousands of dead and missing persons are just some of the actions carried out by this terrorist group.

FORMER NAVY COMMANDER IN CHIEF ARRESTED

PY310001 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2155 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Oct (NA) -- Admiral Armando Lambruschini, former commander in chief of the Argentine Navy, was arrested and put at the disposal of the Federal Court of Appeals this afternoon after testifying in the case charging him with abuse during the antisubversive struggle.

After testifying, Lambruschini was taken to the 22d unit of the penitentiary service, where General Jorge Videla, General Roberto Viola, Admiral Eduardo Massera, and General Orlando Ramon Agosti and being held under preventive custody.

The Federal Court of Appeals will issue its final ruling on Adm Lambruschini tomorrow, and it is expected that it will order strict preventive custody for him as well.

BRIEFS

ROSARIO DAILY FOLDS -- Rosario, 15 Oct (TELAM) -- According to its publisher, Carlos Sague, the local evening newspaper DEMOCRACIA is definitely closing today because it cannot meet the expenses, salaries, and imputs required for publication. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0880 GMT 15 Oct 84 PY]

PANAMERICANA ON CURRENT STRIKE SITUATION

PY301350 [Editorial report] La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish in its regular newscast at 1130 GMT on 30 October carries a number of reports on strikes by various labor and worker sectors.

The first report deals with a 24-hour strike declared by the railway workers in demand of a salary increase "since the purchasing power of salaries has deteriorated by 200 percent because of uncontrolled inflation." The strike started on 29 October at noon. The workers also demand the immediate implementation of higher railway fares to cover the deficit of the National Railway Enterprise. The newscast continues with a report on a 48-hour strike as of 29 October at 1000 by the employees of the National Telecommunications Institute, demanding payment of salary for pay period No 15." The employees threaten "stronger measures," unless their demand is met.

The next report deals with a sit-down strike declared as of noon on 29 October by the employees of the National Education Board and the National Urban Development Service, also demanding payment of "salary for pay period No 15." The employees also declare Finance Ministry official (Jorge Rada) "persona non grata."

The newscast further reports that engineers and technicians of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia are in the 5th day of their general and indefinite strike in demand of better salaries "since the high cost of living leads to despair in Bolivian homes."

The newscasts continues with a report that "unions of various state organization employees took over the offices of the Labor Ministry on the afternoon of 29 October, since the salary for pay period No 14 has not been paid to them." The following unions are mentioned: the Education and Culture Ministry, the Bolivian Culture Institute, the National Telecommunications Institute, the Drinking Water Corporation, the National Social Action Board, the National Science Academy, the Ethnographic and Folkloric Museum, the National Urban Development Service, and the Institute for Promoting Wool Production. The ministry offices were evacuated by the unions 2 hours later without incidents.

On the other hand, the newscast also carries a report that engineers and geologists of the Bolivian Government Oil Deposits [YPFB] in Santa Cruz decided on 29 October to lift the indefinite strike they were carrying out since the week before, "because they have reached an agreement with the higher officials of the enterprise." The engineers and geologists had proposed the fixing of new prices for fuels "which is expected to be done in the next few days, according to the agreement signed with the YPFB officials."

DISRUPTION OF FOOD SHIPMENTS, SUPPLIES NOTED

PY261605 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Cattlemen of the Beni region have been seriously censured by the La Paz Department Labor Federation, which tries to support the government's efforts to prevent a new raise in beef prices, and labels the Beni cattlemen as usurers who profit at the people's expense. Some other sectors have also criticized the Beni cattlemen and their leaders who, in an arbitrary and overbearing manner, have put pressure on the authorities to authorize new prices by interrupting beef shipments to the consumption centers.

To tell the truth, the attitude of the cattlemen has been called blackmail against the Bolivian workers who, for this reason, demand free beef imports, since this would be much cheaper than national beef. On the other hand, bakers say they are not to blame for the shortage of common bread, since they have not been supplied with the normal share of flour. In a document sent to Panamericana, the bakers say that the distribution of flour to labor unions, neighborhood organizations, and other sectors deprives bakers of this product.

PARAMILITARY GROUP SET FREE IN SANTA CRUZ

PY261350 Paris AFP in Spanish 0333 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] La Paz, 25 Oct (AFP) -- It was reported in La Paz today that the command of the Bolivian Army's 8th Division, headquartered in Santa Cruz, has decided to set free a paramilitary group that was detained by the police a few days ago. The 11 detainees, who belong to the ultrarightist Santa Cruz Youth Union [Union Juvenil Cruceñista], were captured on a ranch located on the outskirts of Santa Cruz. They were in the possession of abundant war materiel which belonged to the Army.

A few hours later, another contingent of this organization took over the utilities of the Bolivian Government Oil Deposits (YPFB), asking the YPFB executives to resign.

It was explained that the detainees were set free because of a request made by their relatives arguing that they are minors. At the same time, labor union organizations voiced their surprise vis-a-vis the release of these detainees. This action constitutes, they said, a discriminatory treatment as compared to that of the seven detainees of Luribay (150 km south of La Paz), who were arrested last year and tried by the military courts accused of being left-wing guerrillas. It was recalled that the military court sentenced them to sentences ranging between 2 and 6 years, for which reason the detainees are holding a hunger strike that is already in its 25th day.

GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY PLANS CONGRESS TAKEOVER

PY291926 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Jaime Villegas Duran, fourth secretary of the Chamber of Deputies, has said that an attack will reportedly be carried out against Congress to prevent the investigation of the Otazo case, which involves drug traffickers close to the president and President Hernan Siles Zuazo himself. The deputy said that the Interior Ministry is reportedly instrumenting the takeover of Congress. Talking to the press, Villegas Duran said that this event will be a new mechanism of distraction in the Bolivian political farce. The takeover of Congress will reportedly be carried out this afternoon under instructions of the Interior Ministry headed by Federico Alvarez Plata, a senator for La Paz Department.

GRANTING OF PERMITS FOR MARKETING COCA SUSPENDED

PY271620 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 19 Oct 84 p 8

[Excerpts] Lieutenant Colonel Carlos Fernandez, chairman of the National Antidrug Council, yesterday told PRESENCIA that the granting of permits for marketing of coca leaves has been temporarily suspended. In the course of an interview granted to this newspaper, Col Fernandez spoke about the protests of people who are stranded in La Paz because the proceedings to obtain the permits have been suspended.

Fernandez said that the prior administration of the antidrug council has incurred in an "irrational granting of permits because in most cases the number of permits granted to market coca leaves surpasses by far the true requirements of the consumers who chew them."

Growers Threaten to Fast

PY282255 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2013 GMT 27 Oct 84

[By Juan Maria Calvo]

[Excerpts] Cochabamba, 27 Oct (EFE) -- Around 10,000 coca growers will take part in a protest against the measures prohibiting the marketing of coca leaves for the production of cocaine.

Eudoro Barrientos, negotiations secretary of the Special Federation of Peasants of the Cochabamba Tropic [Federacion Especial de Trabajadores Campesinos del Tropico de Cochabamba], has told EFE that this will be the largest hunger strike in Bolivian history and that it will result in casualties because when the peasants decide to do something they will do it to the end.

The peasants' main objective is to start negotiations with the government so that it will allow the marketing of coca leaves without mediators representing the viceroy (which is how they call the U.S. ambassador to Bolivia).

For the long term, the peasants want a development plan for the Bolivian tropical region, which includes the Chapare, Carrasco, Arani, and Ayopaya zones.

Alberto Vargas, executive secretary of the federation, stated that we started consuming coca thousands of years ago. The problem of drug trafficking was brought by the gringos, who were the first in discovering an evil use for our sacred leaves, which are also the basis of our economy.

Barrientos asserted that any farmer grows whatever he can make the most with, especially in such a poor zone as the one we live in, but we are neither drug traffickers nor addicts.

In exclusive statements to EFE, Vargas stated that the union leaders have prepared a diary in which they have noted in detail the abuses carried out by the Army, which is becoming a drug trafficking institution. We have had no peace since the Chapare zone was militarized (last August).

Eudoro Barrientos stated that U.S. Ambassador to Bolivia Edwin Corr is the main reason for their bitterness. The agreement signed in August 1983 was drawn up by the U.S. authorities alone and goes against our interests and Bolivian sovereignty. According to the leaders of the union, which has called a hunger strike for 1 November -- funnily enough, President Siles adopted a similar measure this past Thursday -- the U.S. DEA (Drug Enforcement Agency) advisers use a weed-killer against the coca plantations and have caused a strange plague that ruins the land.

Barrientos ended by stating that we have no alternative but to go on a hunger strike if the government does not agree to negotiate. Right now we even have to request permission to enter our own homes. There might be bloodshed because we are going to go right to the end. Barrientos asserted that it is the peasants' turn to talk and up to 150,000 families could go on strike.

PLANALTO PALACE SPOKESMAN DENIES COUP RUMOR

PY301443 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Excerpts] In the opinion of Brazilian political circles, yesterday will be remembered for the debates about a possible coup. The strained atmosphere of the electoral process became even more tense.

The coup rumor was denied by the official Planalto Palace spokesman, Carlos Atila, who upon being asked about the matter replied that President Figueiredo is determined to ensure the stability of his succession process within the law.

This was also confirmed by the unofficial Planalto Palace spokesman, Senator Carlos Alberto, who said that the president will consult thoroughly with his military-political bases about the Brazilian situation. He also added that a possibility for solving the political deadlock would be to extend Figueiredo's government another year and then call direct elections.

GOVERNMENT TO SEEK EXTENDED DEBT PAYMENT PERIOD

PY301442 Sao Paulo Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Brazil will ask for a term of 14 years to pay (\$57.1) billion to international banks. These debts will be due between 1987 and 1989. Finance Minister Ernane Galveas said that he will not have to ask for more money during the renegotiations in New York (next) month; however, he will try to obtain the lowest spread rate [taxa de risco] possible.

ARMY CONDUCTS ANTICOMMUNIST TRAINING CAMPAIGN

PY251455 Paris AFP in Spanish 1237 GMT 24 Oct 84

[By Francois Casteran]

[Text] Brasilia, 24 Oct (AFP) -- Watch out for the red. After reporting the presence of red flags of illegal parties in opposition rallies, Brazilian generals are now sponsoring, inside their barracks, actual courses on Communist infiltration in the different sectors of society, including the Army itself.

The course on anticommunism was to some extent opened last week in Fort Pache (not the Fort Apache of the movies, but the Brazilian Army general headquarters) by General Iris Lustosa, the chief of the Army Intelligence Center (CIEEX). Speaking to 400 officers, Gen Lustosa dedicated 1 and 1/2 hours to the evaluation of subversion in Brazil, with the help of many slides.

The picture of Communist expansion must be depicted in its full crudity, because, he said, we cannot permit the return of the chaos that prevailed before 1964 (the year in which Joao Goulart's democratic regime was overthrown by a coup).

In the first part of his lecture, Gen Lustosa referred to the illegal parties: the Brazilian Communist Party (PCB, pro-Soviet), which according to him has 8,000 members throughout Brazil, the Communist Party of Brazil (PCdoB, pro-Albania), with a membership of 7,000, and the MR-9 with 1,500 members.

In his opinion, the other underground parties, like the Socialist Convergence (Trotskyite) and the PRC (Communist Revolutionary Party, Leninist), should also be taken into account.

Without beating about the bush, the general alerted everybody against Communist infiltration in the different sectors of society, including the Army, unions, student movements, women's liberation movements, press, church....

He made use of several slides during his lecture. One of them shows Jose Sarney, former ruling party president and current vice presidential candidate in the opposition ticket, shaking hands with PCB Secretary General Giocondo Dias, while the latter was campaigning for the legalization of his party. Another slide shows actress Dina Sfat, a high-ranking leader of the women's liberation movement. Sfat is linked with the extreme left strategy to conquer power.

Charged with sponsoring the seizure of land, the church, along with the press, was also accused.

The leftist trend of the press was illustrated by a picture of VEJA magazine on the movie Memories of a Prison, based on a book by Communist writer Graciliano Ramos, who was imprisoned during the Getulio Vargas dictatorship.

It is necessary to be on the alert because the enemy is powerful, Gen Lustosa concluded. His conference was scheduled to be transmitted to all Brazilian barracks.

Gen Lustosa's lecture comes as the Brazilian police are launching a new offensive against the main local Communist leaders. Last week, people were checked and arrested in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, apparently to bother Tancredo Neves' Democratic Alliance, made up the largest opposition party and rightist dissidents.

Tancredo Neves does not seem to be concerned about this offensive, because he thinks the legal order will not be disrupted.

For most Brazilian commentators, all this is an obvious indication of the militarist concern about the consolidation of Neves' advantage over progovernment candidate Paulo Maluf in the presidential race.

FEDERAL POLICE CRACK DOWN ON COMMUNISTS

PY261750 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1555 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] The Federal Police are implementing throughout the country the Sharp Tooth [dente fino] operation against left-wing sympathizers (?and) associations. The details on the operation are supplied by reporter Renato Lombardi:

[Begin recording] Good afternoon, Ferreira Martins. Federal police deputies and agents have arrested thus far over 40 persons, all of whom are tied to the Communist Party of Brazil [PCdB]. The arrests have been taking place here in Sao Paulo, beginning early this morning. This is an action that the federal police are undertaking throughout the country. Here, on Piaui Street, where the [words indistinct] of the federal police is located, the detainees are being heard by 10 agents and 15 (?notary publics). According to the federal police, an inquest is being held on the activities of the PCdB and its top leaders are being interrogated. It is known that all of them will be set free late this afternoon. According to the federal police, the operation against the PCdB throughout Brazil has been ordered by the justice minister.

Last week, the federal police carried out an identical action against the Brazilian Communist Party (PCB). The PCB's top leaders were [word indistinct], indicted during the inquest, and then released. [end recording]

PINOCHET ON MEASURES TO PRESERVE PUBLIC ORDER

2Y301720 Santiago Television Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Speech by President Augusto Pinochet on inauguration of a highway in Vina del Mar from the Vina del Mar City Hall on 29 October -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Ladies and gentlemen: It was a great pleasure to dedicate today the improvement of (Espana) Avenue. We have heard the lecture on the fourth stage of this project by which the promise I made during my last official visit to the Fifth Region has been fulfilled.

I would like to thank the community for this meeting and the words of recognition delivered by the president of the neighborhood committee, [name indistinct]. I am deeply thankful for this recognition because it is encouraging [words indistinct].

I also wanted to take this opportunity to convey my political thoughts after making a careful evaluation of the current national situation, and the various events the people have witnessed, especially the painful consequences of the criminal attacks in the main cities of the country and the insane terrorist actions in the densely populated area of Santiago. In view of this situation, I believe this is the appropriate occasion to recall the main events which have taken place during the past 11 years of this government.

The supreme government must fulfill, above all other considerations, the historic imperative of continuing and safeguarding the institutional task of enforcing the Constitution in accordance with the timetable and methods approved by the Chilean people. Last year some groups, who identify themselves with the old political vices that destroyed our institutions, moved against the (?massive) popular support of the 1973 and 1980 events.

However, the government deemed it necessary to go ahead with the institutional process by seeking dialogue and understanding. This process has not been understood. On the contrary it was interpreted as a weakness and was responded to with ill-intentioned attitudes. This proved that these people have not learned from their failures. On the contrary, they have persisted in their mistaken party ideology and oligarchic position by going to the extreme of not recognizing the Constitution.

Their clear and definite purpose is to impose a new constitution, doing away with the security measures against antidemocratic behavior that considerably diminished the presidential rights in favor of the congressional system, thus weakening the principle of private property and undermining the bases of the institutions.

To achieve their objectives and obtain political benefits from the economic problems encountered by our country, which countries of the world have also encountered since April 1983, opposition sectors have carried out actions which they call social mobilization. This is civic disobedience in view of the illegitimacy of the constitution they proclaim.

The protests, the political weapon of this disobedience which has caused so much loss of human life and material damage to the nation, are designed to create an environment of disorder to progressively make the country ungovernable and decisively alter the life of the nation. The biased opposition communications media have a special responsibility in worsening tensions, many of them with obvious Marxist influence that have exploited the necessary conditions for violence, terrorism, and fratricidal struggle.

Most people demand that order and security be guaranteed to enable full exercise of personal and social freedoms and particularly to resolve those economic difficulties which are a cause of true concern for the people. Therefore, gentlemen, we can no longer tolerate the disruptive action of a revanchist opposition and its messianic, dogmatic projects which had already failed as of 11 September 1973. [applause]

The response we have had concerning the political recess established in the Constitution shows that it is hopeless to expect any changes in the spirit and behavior of an opposition which is driven by a totalitarian ideology. The government must evaluate the experience and effects of the political opening in our national coexistence and adopt those measures which might become necessary to preserve common good and general national interests and establish priority governmental responsibilities.

In my effort to further political advancement, in a speech I delivered to mark the Battle of Rancagua, I made a call to the national political sectors to achieve the necessary minimum consensus to advance toward a full institutional system. The events that ensued showed that my call has gone unheeded and that, on the contrary, opposition members and political activities have intensified their pressure to prevent dialogue. Furthermore, the Communists have not stopped, and will not stop, their campaign of violence because their doctrine has been based on violence from the very beginning. The 1848 manifesto issued by Marx and Engels is quite clear. Quote, Communists seek to disguise their ideas and purposes; they openly declare that their goals can only be achieved by subverting through violence every form of existing social order and that the ruling classes must be shaken by the Communist revolution, unquote. This concept of violence has been applied over the years.

Therefore, considering that the president of the Republic has the undeniable duty of safeguarding and enforcing the Constitution and the laws, and that his authority extends over anything related to preserving internal public order [words indistinct] the national Constitution, I have found it necessary to adopt decisions and measures designed to strictly enforce the above-mentioned legal provisions and to emphasize the permanent validity of the decision made on 11 September 1973 to the effect of preventing the causes which would justify another, similar action.

At this point, I want to make the following announcement to the nation: All rules and timetables set forth in the transitory articles of the Constitution will be fully enforced. The government will not engage in any dialogue with the opposition nor will it accept any proposals that would imply an amendment of the timetable established in the Constitution until the political organizations and their leaders clearly show their democratic desire to fulfill the will of the people expressed at the plebiscite held in 1980. [applause]

I am certain that most Chileans understand that it is impossible to hold a dialogue unless they can be guaranteed that there will be no return to the bad habits which destroyed our democratic system. Despite the above measures, the government will continue to study and to issue constitutional laws concerning political parties, elections, and electoral registration.

The government also reiterates its call to all Chilean sectors to generate opinions and to establish a broad and constructive dialogue.

We should make it clear that the law on political parties will not go into effect until the laws on election and electoral registration have been published.

Should it become necessary and advisable, a state of siege will be declared throughout the territory or in a portion of said territory for as long as required. [lengthy applause]

Finally, I would like to point out that I have entrusted the interior minister with the responsibility of enforcing as strongly as necessary the current laws designed to guarantee the peace of the population, the rights of the citizens, and full enforcement of the state of law.

Included among the measures I have announced is our rejection of party leadership and of some biased media organizations, especially those Marxist-Leninist sectors which are taking advantage of the weaknesses of democracy to achieve their totalitarian goals.

But we can no longer risk the common good and the general interest of the nation in the face of the actions of an opposition group made up of pseudodemocrats or Marxist-Leninists who are only seeking to overthrow the constitutional government through violence. To stand idly by, irresponsibly, would be to renege on the commitment of the government to large majority sectors and to those who fell in this struggle for their fatherland. We will not yield to pressure nor will we fear any type of reprisals, irrespective of their source, particularly at this time when the freedom of all Chileans is at stake. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, Chile will not return to the situation prevailing prior to 10 September 1973. Thank you. [applause]

Party Leaders React

PY302307 [Editorial Report] Santiago Radio Portales in Spanish at 1630 GMT on 30 October broadcasts in its new program a series of items reporting reaction to President Pinochet's 29 October speech.

The first item reports Radical Party Vice President Patricio Morales as saying that "the country has always maintained the hope that the government will understand that the crisis which the country is going through makes it necessary to enter a constructive dialogue which leads to a restoration of freedom and democracy in Chile." Morales added that "the statements of General Pinochet are absolutely contrary to such a stand and lead one to believe that he does not understand or he does not want to understand the serious situation that Chile is going through."

In another item, National Party official Pedro Correa said that "neither the opposition nor the government have a right to make such unyielding proposals as the ones we heard from President Pinochet yesterday."

President of the Christian Democratic Party Gabriel Valdes said that "the obduracy of the head of state, who seeks to cling to power whatever the cost and to reject any change in the regime which would lead to a restoration of democracy, are contrary to the hope of the vast majority of Chileans, who seek a common effort to make possible a national reconciliation that is necessary to cope with the serious problems troubling the country."

Independent Democratic Union leader Juan Antonio Coloma said that the speech of General Pinochet in Vina del Mar is "highly significant."

Finally, Social Democratic leader and Democratic Alliance President Mario Sharpe said that "it must be very clear to the public that General Pinochet's government is negating a peaceful way out of the current conflict troubling the nation. Therefore, only through a peaceful and resolute struggle by the Chilean people will we be able to restore democracy."

MARQUEZ DE LA PLATA SAYS STRIKE 'COMPLETE FAILURE'

PY301842 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Minister Secretary General of Government Alfonso Marquez de la Plata has reported that the strike is a complete failure. He made this statement after holding a high-level meeting at La Moneda Palace.

[Begin Marquez de la Plata recording] During the meeting with the interior minister we analyzed the situation in the country, finding that the strike has not been successful. Commerce is operating normally. The only thing that was affected was transportation because people were intimidated by threats from the drivers of the transport union, so traffic has decreased a bit for the moment. However, the rest of the sectors are operating normally. The situation in the (?regions) is absolutely normal, but in the metropolitan region we have this (?abnormal) situation.

Now, regarding that, some groups were trying to [word indistinct] this morning in several places of the city to try to create an abnormal atmosphere or situation in the city. But the Carabineros say that the highways are clear and there is complete access to the city, so everything is totally normal.

[Words indistinct] this morning, in some places in (Lo Vallador) on Santa Rosa Street, some groups of persons tried to attack a store of [name indistinct], so this represents merely isolated cases of violent people who try to create an atmosphere of fear. [end recording]

Minister Marquez de la Plata also told reporters that an additional 40 common criminals were detained during the past few hours. He said that they will also be banished to Pisagua in the first region of the country. He said that this measure was immediately approved by the citizens, and a group of labor union and neighborhood leaders expressed their support to President Pinochet for having banished the criminals.

UNION LEADER REPORTS NATION 'VIRTUALLY PARALYZED'

PY301820 Paris AFP in Spanish 1659 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Santiago, 30 Oct (AFP) -- Opposition union leader Rodolfo Seguel has reported in Santiago today that Chile has been virtually paralyzed by the national strike against the government of General Augusto Pinochet.

The most important aspect of the strike is the noticeable absence of buses, the absence of students in schools and universities, and reduced industrial activity, said the National Workers Command (CNT). We have a paralyzed country, said Seguel, president of the multiunion organization, while other leaders indicated that Santiago is a desolate city. These organizations indicated that 95 percent of urban transportation was paralyzed, absenteeism in the universities was total, and industrial activity was only 50 percent.

The strike called by the CNT will go on for 24 hours and is the continuation of a national day of protest carried out yesterday, an event that ended with dozens of people arrested in Santiago, Valparaiso, and other cities after President Pinochet warned that his government will enforce the state of siege if necessary.

We now want the Armed Forces to ponder this historic stance of the workers, said Manuel Bustos, CNT member and president of the leftist National Union Coordinating Board (CNS). Bustos added that the success of the national strike, despite the censorship of the press and repression, is also a demonstration of the rejection of the hesitant attitude of some sectors of the opposition.

Bustos' words were interpreted as a message to the moderate union members, headed by Christian Democratic Eduardo Rios, who in addition to separating themselves from the strike decided to create a Democratic Workers Organization [Central Democratic de Trabajadores] parallel to the CNT.

Police sources admitted that there have been problems since early this morning, but added that the situation in general is relatively normal. Officials pointed out that there was no absenteeism in the large copper mines, the main sources of income for the country, and that hospitals, ports, airports, and essential services such as water and power are operating normally.

Strike Not To Be Extended

PY310340 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0117 GMT 31 Oct 84

[By Albino Mallo]

[Excerpts] Santiago, 30 Oct (EFE) -- Despite the death of 4 persons and the fact that 15 others were injured, the National Workers Command [CNT] has said that the nationwide strike it had sponsored was a success for Chile's quest for the restoration of democracy.

Rodolfo Seguel, chairman of the CNT and of the Copper Workers Union, rejected violence of any kind, stating that the CNT is not responsible for the events which took place and added that violence cannot be used to repress peaceful demonstrations. At a press conference attended mostly by foreign correspondents and journalists, Seguel explained that the stoppage is the beginning of a new social movement.

Seguel described the strike as a warning to the government in view of the chaos prevailing in the country, adding that since it is believed that its objective has been accomplished the strike would end after 24 hours and would not be extended as had been initially planned. Seguel went on to say that the result has been unbelievable and unexpected, and the Chilean people have shown their desire to live in a country where freedom and mutual respect prevail.

Manuel Bustos, president of the National Union Coordinating Board, said that today was the beginning of a new phase in using new methods in the struggle against the military regime. Manuel Bustos announced that as of tomorrow the CNT will demand that political and social organizations join forces for the return to democracy. He added that the time has come to hold a dialogue with the opposition to make clear-cut proposals and to engage in sustained mobilization.

Fedrico Manero, leader of the Spanish General Union of Workers [UGT] has arrived in Santiago to extend solidarity to Chilean workers, carrying a message from the union's secretary general, Nicolas Redondo.

Various messages of support were received at the headquarters of the CNT today. These messages were from the International Conference of Free Trade Union Organizations; the general unions of workers of Spain, Portugal, and Sweden; the Spanish Workers Syndicated Union; and other labor unions of Peru, Argentina, Sweden, Norway, France, FRG, Italy, Venezuela, Belgium, the Netherlands, the United States, and Canada.

Italian President Sandro Pertini has extended his support for the strike through a telegram sent to the organizers. Pertini said that he is on the side of those who struggle for a peaceful future, progress, and justice.

Ignacio Gonzalez, president of the Chilean Association of Journalists, today said the reasons which the Carabineros cited for the arrest of four journalists are untrue. The Carabineros today arrested Claudio palacios, the correspondent for NEWSWEEK; Pamela Jiles of the magazine ANALISIS; Francisco Villagra of Radio Santiago; and Marcela Acuna of the magazine HOY for allegedly attacking members of the forces of order, Gonzalez said. We decry these arrests, the president of the journalists association told its members, in view of our failure to obtain the release of our colleagues through Minister Secretary General Alfonso Marquez de la Plata.

CONFRONTATION, INCIDENTS CONTINUE DURING STRIKE

EFE Reports on Events

PY301500 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1552 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Santiago, 30 Oct (EFE) -- The first national strike, sponsored by the National Workers Command, began today in Santiago with a noticeable reduction in bus service. Yesterday civilians and police confronted each other in various sectors of the capital. Debris from fires, rocks, and tree trunks, which served as barricades for groups of demonstrators, could be seen this morning in some Santiago neighborhoods.

The absence of bus service was from 70 to 90 percent, according to a transportation union member, and this is why a large absence of school students could be observed in the main schools of the capital. Police protection to prevent attacks and to guard businessmen and drivers who wanted to go to work could be observed in some bus stations.

Regarding the protest sponsored by the Socialist Bloc yesterday there were several confrontations between demonstrators and police. The most serious incidents took place in downtown Santiago and around the universities. Approximately 70 people were arrested during demonstrations in downtown Santiago and lawyers of the Vicariate of Solidarity of the Catholic Church announced that they submitted 150 petitions for court injunctions on behalf of the people arrested over last weekend. According to Vicariate of Solidarity sources, during the incidents that broke out at the Plaza de Armas, about 25 persons were treated for slight injuries at the Catholic Church.

In addition, in the eastern sector of the city, particularly in the vicinity of the Chilean University Pedagogic Institute and the Catholic University eastern campus, incidents broke out when groups of students threw rocks at Carabineros and set up barricades with iron bars and tree trunks. The police used water cannons and tear gas to disrupt demonstrators in downtown Santiago and in the vicinity of the universities. There were also disorders promoted by university students at the schools of law, medicine, physics and mathematics, and the Andres Bello campus, all of which are part of the University of Chile.

At the same time, students of the Catholic University in Valparaiso, the main Chilean port city located 110 km from Santiago, were involved in violent incidents. Thirteen students were arrested by Carabineros.

At night, incidents broke out in several Santiago low-income neighborhoods where Carabineros used tear gas to repress those demonstrators who set up barricades while police helicopters patrolled the area.

Yesterday's protest, which continues today with the first workers strike against the military regime that has governed Chile since 1973, will be extended until 31 October, in keeping with a call made by the National Protest Committee.

Transportation Obstructed

PY301807 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Santiago citizens experienced this morning some transportation problems because vandals obstructed the normal movement of buses. In keeping with Communist Party orders, political agitators set up barricades and threw tire bursters on the street so that bus transportation would be disrupted and workers would be unable to go to work. However, they failed in their objective because although bus drivers did not operate in these sectors, workers walked to the nearest bus station or to where they could find transportation.

By adopting violent attitudes, agitators tried to make the stoppage a success, but despite all threats, activity in Santiago was normal today. Shops opened as usual, banks operated normally and absenteeism in industries and companies was described as normal. This is how Santiago citizens responded to the stoppage that was called by political groups [words indistinct].

It must be noted that there were fewer buses circulating today because drivers and bus company owners feared attacks against buses.

Injuries, Arrests, Bombings Reported

PY301815 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Two persons slightly injured, 19 persons arrested, and 10 bomb attacks against power pylons are the results of last night's activities on the national day of protest. The two injured persons have been identified as 17-year-old Claudio Astorga Espinoza and 55-year-old housewife Georgina Vera Parrague.

Claudio Astorga Espinoza was hospitalized at 1750 pm on 29 October because of gun shots fired by unidentified persons from a moving car. The incident took place at the intersection of (La Feria) and (Reina Luisa). Claudio Astorga, who was shot in the chest, was hospitalized at the (Sotero del Rio) Hospital where doctors say his condition is less critical than expected. Georgina Vera was injured by shrapnel from an explosive placed at the foot of a street light located at 2531 (Alberto Seco) Street. She was taken to a first aid clinic where she is hospitalized. Doctors said she suffered head injuries and that her condition is serious.

Moreover, there were 10 bomb explosions last night in several sectors of Santiago. Seven of these attacks were perpetrated against street lamp posts.

More Arrests Made

PY302225 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1636 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Santiago, 30 Oct (EFE) -- The Socialist Bloc today reported that its coordinator general, Ricardo Nunez, was released late this afternoon together with Fanny Pollarolo of the Popular Democratic Movement. The Christian Democratic Party also reported that the leader of this organization, Hugo Flores, was freed only a few hours after he was arrested.

On the other hand, the number of persons described as hardened criminals and banished to the northern village of Pisagua, rose to 265 as the government today sent another 130 persons to join the 135 who had been banished there earlier. The investigative police have released the criminal records of the banished persons.

Journalists Arrested

PY301935 Paris AFP in Spanish 1918 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Santiago, 30 Oct (AFP) -- Four journalists were arrested in Santiago today during the incidents which have been taking place within the framework of the nationwide strike against the government of General Augusto Pinochet. The journalists were participating in a demonstration in front of a court house protesting the recent press censorship. The demonstration was broken up by police officers who used clubs and water cannons. The arrested journalists are Marcela Otero of the weekly HOY, Pamela Jiles of the magazine ANALYSIS, Francisco Villagran of Radio Santiago, and Claudio Palacios, a photographer.

MDP Headquarters Raided

PY301926 Paris AFP in Spanish 1852 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Santiago, 30 Oct (AFP) -- Reliable sources have reported that the headquarters of the left-wing Popular Democratic Movement (MDP) in Santiago was raided this afternoon by a heavily armed unknown commando group. The actions of the group were directed against the political leaders and journalists who were getting ready for a press conference. The leaders of the MDP, who support the nationwide antigovernment strike in the country, were locked in a room together with Chilean and foreign journalists. After painting slogans on the walls, the three raiders fled with documents.

The MDP is made up of the banned Communist Party, the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), and other political organizations which have been advocating all types of struggle against General Augusto Pinochet's regime.

Curfew Decreed

PY302222 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2105 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Report from the Defense Ministry by Hugo Reyes]

[Excerpts] The office of the chief of the emergency zone has decreed a curfew as of 2200 30 October until 0500 31 October. Decree No 26 states that the Armed Forces and the forces of order and security will be in charge of safeguarding public order, of protecting public services, of guaranteeing the citizenry's peace, and of preventing vandalistic, subversive acts.

The citizenry will not be able to circulate in the streets on foot or in vehicles alone or in groups and will have to remain in their homes or work sites during night shifts.

The vehicles belonging to the Armed Forces, the force of order and security government authorities, the judicial branch, the diplomatic corps accredited to Chile, fire engines, and ambulances carrying necessary credentials are exempted from the aforementioned restriction, but all vehicles will be checked by the police and their drivers should cooperate.

The drivers of airport buses transporting passengers should request the necessary safe-conduct from personnel of the Santiago Air Force garrison at the airport. The passengers' air tickets as well as their identity cards or passports will serve as safe-conduct.

The decree states that if a citizen, for some exceptional reason and without the necessary authorization, is compelled to go out into the streets during the curfew either because of illness or accident, he should first approach the policeman on duty in his neighborhood and explain his problem.

No private or state-run public transport service vehicles or taxis are allowed to circulate. The decree also states that as of 2200 today until 0500 tomorrow all theaters, movie theaters, bars, soda fountains, and public recreational facilities will have to close in time to comply with the restrictions of the aforementioned measures. Any citizen caught violating this decree by members of the Armed Forces or police will have to stop in order to be identified and questioned. The Armed Forces and security forces have been instructed to fully enforce this decree. Those who try to provoke the members of the security forces should be aware that they are fully responsible for any regrettable consequence of such provocation.

The decree adds that those who violate this decree will be placed at the disposal of the pertinent local police court and punished in compliance with Article 1, Chapter 3 of the Penal Code, unless he has also violated the national security law or another law. In that case the procedure to be followed will be that established by the respective law.

The safe-conducts granted for work reasons, allowing circulation during the time when traffic is restricted for public service and private security organizations, as well as for vehicles distributing newspapers, will remain in force during the curfew hours.

Signed: Major General Rene Vidal Basauri, chief of the emergency zone in the metropolitan area and San Antonio Province

Newspaper Offices Attacked

PY302329 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Isolated incidents are taking place at this moment in various sectors of the city. However, the forces of order are controlling the situation and are protecting the citizenry. The most serious incidents are taking place on the outskirts of the city, where antisocial groups have erected barricades to prevent normal traffic. According to statements made by civilians, rioters are attacking property on 5 April Street between Rivas and Cuna, in La Reja neighborhood. They also destroyed the walls of a plant and put the machinery out on the street.

These incidents are taking place in isolated points in the northern, eastern, western, and southern sectors of the metropolitan region. In view of this situation, the people denounced these acts to Carabineros, who are now trying to protect public and private property. All citizens have repudiated these vandalistic actions and are cooperating with the forces of order.

Carabineros have proceeded to clear barricades at 7000 Macul Avenue. Antisocial elements have ransacked some stores located there. Later the owners had to take away the merchandise saved by the uniformed police.

Other incidents and barricades are also recorded in the following points of the capital: on Rodrigo de Araya from Macul to Oriente; on Grecia between Macul and Los Presidentes; on Macul from Victor Domingo Silva to Froila Roa; and on Camino Agricola between Macul and Vicuna Mackenna. Other incidents are taking place in Departamental, Salesiano, Santa Rosa, and other points on the outskirts of Santiago. But the forces of order have taken the appropriate measures to control the situation provoked by antisocial and vandalistic elements who act in small groups.

Valentina Miranda has further news from the press room: A mob of 150 demonstrators attacked with rocks the building of the newspaper LA TERCERA DE LA HORA, breaking a large number of windows of the dining room. Uniformed police were deployed to repel the demonstrators, who are still at the paper. At this moment the situation is absolutely normal, according to reports by newspaper personnel.

50 Demonstrators Arrested

PY310155 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0129 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Santiago, 30 Oct (EFE) -- The police arrested at least 50 persons among demonstrators who were stoning the windows of the independent daily LA TERCERA DE LA HORA. The stones damaged the inside of the building, especially the workers' dining room.

Death Toll at Four

PY310015 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] A 17-year-old boy was the first victim of the stoppage called by opposition sectors. He was identified as Fernando Montecinos Verdugo. He died at Barros Luco Hospital as a result of a bullet wound. Montecinos Verdugo was wounded near Julieta Street while watching some incidents taking place at that point, where some individuals erected barricades and were promoting disturbances.

Other incidents were recorded on Las Industrias and (Vaz Mena) Streets, where a boy, Cristian Lara Valdez, was also wounded. He died a few hours later. This incident took place when a group decided to loot a store. The owner defended himself with a firearm, killing Lara Valdez who was participating in the looting.

Beatriz Fernandez has further reports on other victims from the press room: Two more persons were killed a few minutes ago in the Pudahuel neighborhood as a result of the stoppage called by political sectors. One of the victims is an 8-year-old boy and a man who tried to help him when the boy touched a booby-trapped electricity cable prepared to attack police vehicles. The cable, which was reportedly linked to the electricity line, was picked up by the boy. As he shouted for help, Juan Pino Elizondo, who is approximately 30 years old, grabbed the boy but was also shocked. Both died instantly. This incident took place in the Salvador Guttierrez sector, which is near the Pudahuel neighborhood. [end recording]

Explosions, Shooting

PY310227 Paris AFP in Spanish 0155 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Santiago, 30 Oct (AFP) -- Tonight, at the beginning of the curfew ordered by President Augusto Pinochet's government, police and military patrols tightened their control over the streets of Santiago. The 4.5 million people were completely immobilized in order to control the demonstrations that followed the end of another day of protest [words indistinct] against the military regime. The curfew runs from 2200 until 0500.

An hour before the curfew started, the downtown area of Santiago and vast areas of its suburbs were deserted since the scarce public transport that operated during the day was suspended at dusk. Witnesses reported that in the neighborhoods barricades and bonfires were built and opposition groups shouted slogans against the government authorities. Dynamite explosions coming from the [word indistinct] eastern Santiago were heard at the AFP office at the beginning of the curfew and radio stations reported that the firing of machine guns had been heard in many places.

It was recalled that five [as received] persons died during incidents carried out today in Santiago in connection with the stoppage organized by the National Workers Command.

Measures Instituted in 9th Region

PY302107 Santiago Radio Diego Portales in Spanish 1630 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Ninth region authorities today ordered that the transmissions of Radio La Voz de la Costa of Osorno be restricted. Our colleagues of Radio Nielol of Temuco will report now on this issue. Go ahead, Temuco, we are listening to you.

[Begin report from Temuco] Good afternoon, Radio Diego Portales. Colonel Miguel Espinoza Guzman, the ninth region intendant and chief of the emergency zone in the Araucania region, has ordered the suspension of traffic, both private vehicles and buses, beginning last night and today, 31 October, between 0030 and 0530. The chief of the emergency zone of the ninth region has taken this step because of the terrorist actions in this region and throughout the country, actions which seek to disrupt the internal order prevailing in the country.

The edict establishes that this measure is based on the fact that criminals have committed actions throughout the country. These desperate actions seek to destabilize the country's economic, political, and social development. The above-mentioned edict also states that this measure will not involve pedestrians [words indistinct] mentioned above, as long as they walk or travel in unmotorized vehicles, or emergency vehicles which have to operate during the hours of restriction. Those violating this edict will be placed at the disposal of the appropriate courts or the delegates of the chief of the emergency zone.

Beginning with the issuance of Edict 284, all driving permits are now canceled. New permits will have to be issued in accordance with the situation in each neighborhood, city, or zone, (?depending on) the applicant.

This is a special report by Radio Nielol of Temuco, ninth region, for Radio Portales of Santiago, the leading radio in Chile. [end report]

Reports From Other Cities

PY310302 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Except for the considerable reduction in bus service, the cities of Valparaiso and Vina del Mar were absolutely normal. This is the report released to the intendant of the fifth region by Carabineros General Arturo Fontain, chief of the second inspection zone. In his report, the Carabineros general states that reduction in transport service in some sectors reached almost 70 percent, while interprovincial bus service was normal. All public services, banks, stores, financial sectors, and hospitals engaged in normal activity. Asked about activities in schools, General Fontain said that activity reached 60 percent in Valparaiso and 95 percent in Vina del Mar.

The situation was absolutely normal today in Rancagua. All labor sectors operated normally, without obeying the call for stoppage.

Workers in Santiago categorically rejected the stoppage. This is the result of a survey carried out among workers of the Industrial Development Association [Sofofa]. Seventy working places of various sizes, activity, and locations, reported that workers' activities were absolutely normal. Sofofa manager Federico Montes reported that only in five enterprises was absenteeism between 5 and 10 percent.

Tranquillity prevailed today in the different regions throughout the country, though small groups of persons tried to disrupt order in Concepcion, Arica, and Punta Arenas.

[Begin report from Punta Arenas] In Punta Arenas, five persons were arrested during incidents that took place in the morning. But a climate of absolute normality prevails in this city. Only a few incidents were recorded this morning on Colon Street, when five persons were arrested, including reporter Carlos Braderich. All private and public offices operated normally. There was no problem regarding transport service, and activities were also normal in Punta Arenas, both in public and private sectors. [end report]

In Concepcion, the situation was also normal; transport service was suspended at approximately 1730. In this city, six persons were arrested during a disruption of public order. Bus service was considerably reduced, especially because bus owners feared attacks during the night, and some public employees left their jobs early today.

In Arica, minor incidents did not affect normal activity in this northern city.

[Begin report from Arica] Incidents promoted by small groups of persons, burning tires on streets and obstructing traffic in some sectors of the city, namely around the Tarapaca University campus on Tucapel and other avenues, marked the day of stoppage in this city. These isolated minor incidents, quickly controlled by Carabineros, failed to affect normal activities in the industrial, commercial, and educational sectors. The provincial authorities have reiterated their decision to guarantee the tranquillity and security of the people, which has been appreciated by all citizens. The Arica provincial governor has reported that five electricity cuts were immediately repaired in the predawn hours. These cuts were caused by chains thrown on the power lines. He also reported that five barricades were erected with rocks, and that tire bursters were spread on some streets, preventing traffic, but that all of them were removed immediately. The Carabineros prefecture in Arica will tomorrow morning present a detailed report on these isolated incidents. [end report]

Union leaders have agreed that the call for a stoppage did not yield the expected results. This was reported by President of the Free Unions Organizations Raul Orrego and by Secretary General of the Democratic Workers Union Ernel Flores. Flores stated that visits to various sectors with other members of the organization had verified that normal activity prevailed in various textile plants. Orrego and Flores stated that activities were being carried out normally.

Activities in the copper industry sector were normal. Thus, the copper workers did not respond to the call for a stoppage today. This Copper Corporation sources stated that absenteeism was lower than usual. In Chuquicamata, El Salvador, and Andina, activities were normal with 100 percent of the workers reporting to their jobs. In El Teniente activities were normal with a higher than normal average of personnel working.

Situation 'Normal'

PY310234 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0223 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] The office of the chief of the emergency zone has disclosed that the situation in the capital has returned to normal. We reiterate that the office of the chief of the emergency zone has disclosed that the situation in the capital has returned to normal after subversive and antisocial individuals tried to disturb public order. It was added that the curfew is being fully complied with and the Armed Forces and security force patrols are safeguarding the citizenry's peace.

Death Toll Rises to Seven

PY310250 Paris AFP in Spanish 0235 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Santiago, 31 Oct (AFP) -- The Chilean Human Rights Commission (CCDH) has reported that the day of citizen protest against President Augusto Pinochet's military regime has left seven persons dead so far. Six of these persons were killed in Santiago and one in Arica, the northernmost port of Chile, the commission said.

Wounded Include 5 Carabineros

PY310313 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0250 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] A total of 15 persons, 5 of them Carabineros, were wounded as a result of vandalistic acts carried out in various areas of Santiago. Several of the persons were wounded by bullets fired by unidentified individuals. Some 20 persons were arrested as a result of the street incidents in Santiago.

Carabineros Review Events

PY311332 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Excerpt] The result of the day of national stoppage called by Marxist groups is over 10 terrorist attacks, looting of shops, and over 150 persons arrested. According to Carabineros reports, Carabineros troops had to use tear gas to disrupt demonstrations in universities and Santiago suburbs. The worst incidents took place in the La Victoria and Jose Maria Caro neighborhoods, which are Santiago suburbs. There were also incidents in Nunoa, Pudahuel and La Florida districts where local shops were looted.

Overnight Fighting Reported

PY311342 Paris AFP in Spanish 1242 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Santiago, 31 Oct (AFP) -- The Chilean police early this morning fought in the streets of Santiago to maintain control over opposition groups who challenged the curfew at the conclusion of the antigovernment protest that left seven confirmed deaths. Official sources have indicated that the incidents were violent, especially in the suburbs where many demonstrators and policemen were wounded, some of them by firearms.

At least three stores were looted, dozens of bombs exploded on the streets, a police car was shot at, rocks were thrown at other cars, and barricades were set up in many locations immediately after the beginning of the curfew began prohibiting circulation in Santiago, a city of 4.5 million people. About 120 people were arrested on charges of subversion. The curfew was enforced for 7 hours starting at 2200 on Tuesday when incidents between people in low-income neighborhoods and police forces caused the death of six people in Santiago during the strike sponsored by the National Workers Command (CNT). The seventh victim was killed in Arica, in the northern part of Chile, said the Human Rights Commission. Unconfirmed press reports indicate that another demonstrator was killed in Santiago raising the death toll to eight.

In Vina del Mar, on the Chilean central coast, it has been reported that the ninth victim of the opposition drive is a man who had been left behind after suffering fatal burns while allegedly tampering with high tension wires. Two of the victims in Santiago, a boy and a senior citizen, died when they touched electric wires which had been set up to trap policemen.

Large sectors were left in the dark on the evening of 30 October after subversive individuals caused short circuits on the street power lines to sow chaos, officials said. Santiago did not return to normal immediately this morning since many of its large avenues were blocked with remnants of barricades, debris, burned tires, big stones, and tree trunks. Streets in the southern and eastern areas of the city were still not open to traffic as of 0900 local time, and looked like battlefields. In these areas, which are populated by workers distressed by the high unemployment, the disorders were more violent during this new drive against the government, initiated by a large group of parties and union organizations ranging from rightists to Marxists who want the government to step down. The rejection of the government of President Pinochet, who has been in power 11 years, also extended to the provinces on 29 and 30 October, leaving a toll of nearly 50 detainees and injured persons in the wake of the demonstrations. The worst incidents took place in Arica, Antofagasta, Valparaiso, and Vina del Mar in the north; and in Temuco, Osorno, Concepcion, and Punta Arenas in the south.

CNI ARRESTS MANUEL RODRIGUEZ FRONT MEMBERS

PY300118 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Excerpts] The National Intelligence Center [CNI] today turned three members of the self-styled Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front over to the third military judge advocate of Santiago. The extremists were arrested in Santiago. Among the detainees is Francisco Ismael Pena Riveros, who participated in an assault on a train that was heading south; the train's driver was murdered during the assault. This information is included in a communique released by the CNI this afternoon. The communique reads:

On Monday, 29 October, the CNI turned three Manuel Rodriguez movement subversive criminals over to the third military judge advocate of Santiago. They are Francisco Ismael Pena Riveros, (Lery del Carmen Castro Urra), and (Maximo Gorkiy Carvajal Belmar). They were all arrested in Santiago. Their records indicate the following:

Francisco Ismael Pena Riveros, whose political aliases are Victor, Rene, and Enrique, was the logistical support chief of the Manuel Rodriguez Front. He joined this communist terrorist organization in July 1983. (Lery del Carmen Castro Urra), who lived at 6358 Vasco da Gama Street in Nunoa, also known as La Profe, was in charge of a safe house and received and delivered messages for the Manuel Rodriguez movement extremists. (Maximo Gorkiy), who lived in Santiago at 768 (Ictinos) Street in the La Reina neighborhood, was also known as Max. His house was used as a depot and as a place to keep propaganda material of the movement.

An underground depot was found at 6358 Vasco da Gama Street, the dwelling place of Pena Riveros and (Castro Urra). Access to the depot was through a closet in one of the bedrooms. The following items were found in the depot: a 45-kg gas container with many explosives, 5 Vietnam-type bombs, a rifle butt, a knife, a hook, 2 boxes of explosives, a bayonet sheath, a homemade grenade launcher, gas mask, a Garand rifle ammunition clip, detonating cord, assorted ammunition, disguise materials, knapsacks, 5 targets for range practice, 6 pairs of gloves, 8 ski masks, 4 guns, 4 shotguns, 1 pistol, and a forged identification card issued in the name of Boris Eduardo Trujillo Martinez. The CNI continues the search for other subversive criminals of the self-styled Manuel Rodriguez Front, which is run by the outlawed Communist Party.

RAMIREZ STATES POSITION ON TREATY WITH NICARAGUA

PA292154 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1904 GMT 28 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Bogota, 28 Oct (DPA) -- Regarding Nicaragua's sovereignty claim over the San Andres and Providencia Islands and the Roncador, Serrana, and Quitasueno Cays, Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo said in Bogota: "Colombia has nothing to negotiate with Nicaragua." The minister made this categorical assertion after the Senate Foreign Relations Committee decided to return the technical and commercial cooperation agreement signed with Nicaragua last year to the Foreign Ministry.

Ramirez Ocampo stressed that Colombia's stance has been very clear since the beginning. Our stance is: "We abide by public treaties." However, the minister took a different stance during his intervention at the Senate on Wednesday regarding the agreement signed with Nicaragua by his predecessor Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo. At that time, Ramirez Ocampo managed to get the committee to say that its refusal of the document was due only to the need for the ministry to make other consultations regarding the treaty.

Regarding Nicaragua's claims over these maritime areas in the Caribbean, the minister explained: "Colombia has based its international actions on the fact that world public treaties cannot be altered unilaterally."

The minister's and the senate's decision on Colombia's sovereignty over the archipelago, the Caribbean Sea cays, and the agreement, respectively, occurred at approximately the same time that Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, director of Managua's evening paper LA PRENSA, expressed support for the Nicaraguan leader's actions. The Nicaraguan leaders demand sovereignty over the San Andres and Providencia Islands, and the Roncador, Quitasueno, Serrana, and Serranilla Cays.

GUERRILLAS LEVY 'TAX' ON COCAINE PRODUCERS

PA291633 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 26 Oct 84 pp 1, 3

[From "Confidential Report" column by Alberto Giraldo]

[Text] The Defense Ministry has submitted to the National Security Council a report stating that 104 kidnapped people are currently being held by guerrillas.

The cattlemen of Caqueta have also made the impressive disclosure that the guerrillas have obtained 4 billion pesos from drug traffickers.

The guerrillas have come up with a tax they collect from the cocaine producers. The tax is known as "gramaje". In this manner the guerrillas have accumulated 4 billion pesos, which they use to finance their subversive activities.

BRIEFS

NEW CARBOCOL, ICEL HEADS -- Alvaro Pupo Pupo has been appointed president of the Colombian Coal, Inc [Carbocol], while Gustavo Lozano Cardenas will take over as the manager of the Colombian Electrical Power Institute [ICEL] in the next few days.
[Summary] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 24 Oct 84 p 7A PA]

FOREIGN MINISTER SALDIVAR DEPARTS FOR LIMA 29 OCT

PY301230 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 30 Oct 84 p 11

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Carlos Augusto Saldivar yesterday departed for Lima on a 3-day official visit. Saldivar will talk to the highest Peruvian authorities about concrete plans for integration between the two countries.

CENTRAL BANK CHIEF REVEALS FOREIGN RESERVES

PY252232 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 24 Oct 84 p 9

[Excerpts] Foreign currency reserves at the Central Bank of Paraguay now stand at \$470 million, which approximately will cover the cost of imports for 1 year. This was the answer given by Central Bank President Cesar Romeo Acosta to journalists who approached him after a meeting with the Chamber of Deputies Ways and Means Committee.

It was pointed out to the Central Bank president that the Economic Commission for Latin America (CEPAL) recommends a minimum of foreign reserves for 3 months of imports, and he in turn noted that "Yes, the CEPAL recommends 3 months, but we have them for a year."

Acosta also noted that Paraguay is the only Latin American country that has not requested that its foreign debt with any international financial organization be rescheduled. He then added: "Of course, there is no need to make the request, because the country is in the position to service its foreign debt regularly, and it is doing it."

Taking into account that the net international reserves stood at \$615 million at the end of December 1983 and at \$470 million at the end of September 1984, these reserves have shrunk 23.68 percent over the 9-month period under consideration.

[Reporter] The wheat growers have said that they need a more reassuring outlook for the next harvest, because they need to import fertilizers. Is the Central Bank having difficulties in releasing foreign exchange?

[Acosta] We are providing foreign exchange for the importation of fertilizers, seeds, and everything else to grow wheat and soybean, according to a list made available to us by the Agricultural and Livestock Ministry. We are not behind, and if a small number of growers are behind, it is only because they did not make sure that their applications were processed. We have no difficulty in providing foreign exchange.

[Reporter] As for the exchange rate that will be applied to imports by the Paraguayan Oil Company [Petropar], are studies being made at the Central Bank?

[Acosta] We are not planning to increase rate of exchange for Petropar. The rate of exchange for imports is 240 guaranies to the dollar, and it will not be changed. No studies are being made.

PERCOVICH SAYS GOVERNMENT RESPECTS HUMAN RIGHTS

PY301505 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0330 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Lima, 29 Oct (EFE) -- Peruvian Foreign Minister Luis Percovich today minimized a report by Americas Watch and stated that the Peruvian Government has always respected human rights. Commenting on an Americas Watch report released

today in which Peru is charged with not respecting human rights, Percovich said: These are just their opinions, which cannot be verified. Human rights are guaranteed throughout the national territory.

Percovich, who is also the prime minister, stated that the government continues to fight terrorism with the support of the Armed Forces and the police. Percovich said the fight against subversion is an expanding process and noted that subversion should be gradually fought "not only in the military and political fields, but also in the area of socio-economic development."

The Americas Watch report, which was published by the Lima newspapers, charges the Peruvian Government with fighting terrorism with terrorism. In a statement released by the state news agency ANDINA, Percovich says: This is just their own point of view.

APRA'S GARCIA CALLS FOR FOREIGN DEBT MORATORIUM

PY261440 Paris AFP in Spanish 0326 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Lima, 25 (AFP) -- Deputy Alan Garcia, the presidential candidate of the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance (APRA), today called on the government led by President Fernando Belaunde to propose a moratorium on the payment of the foreign debt, which totals \$14 billion, because this is the only way to settle a debt which is "unpayable."

During a press conference, Garcia felt that it is time to propose a moratorium on the foreign debt and, should the current regime fail to propose it, "then, the next government will necessarily have to do so." Garcia felt that it is imperative to make every effort toward a moratorium on the payment of the foreign debt because, otherwise, he stressed, the majority of the nation will be forced to make sacrifices because of the effects of the indebtedness and the overall crisis.

According to Garcia, it is preferable to say the truth "when one cannot pay rather than be involved in greater economic problems in an effort to earn the reputation of being a good payer." The APRA, an opposition social democratic party, maintains an unswerving criticism toward the economic policy of the government of President Belaunde and has repeatedly demanded that that policy, which began in July 1980, be changed.

ELECTORAL COURT RELEASES OFFICIAL CANDIDATE LIST

PY261700 Paris AFP in Spanish 2319 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Lima, 25 Oct (AFP) -- In the end there will be nine presidential candidates running in the Peruvian general elections, four from the main parties and five from minor parties, which are scheduled for 14 April 1985, as opposed to the 15 that participated in the 1980 elections.

Thirteen candidates registered their candidacies within the deadline that expired on 15 October, but the National Electoral Court rejected the requests submitted by four parties -- Radical, Leftist Revolutionary (Trotskyite), Velasquista Party [named for General Velasco Alvarado, president of Peru 1968-1975] and the Odriista Party [named after Peruvian general and politician, chief of the government junta from 1948 to 1950, known for his public works development program].

It is expected that there will be a second round since a candidate needs 50 percent of the votes plus one to win the presidency. Those participating in the elections are the following important parties:

American Revolutionary Popular Action: Alan Garcia (president), Luis Alberto Sanchez (first vice president) and Luis Alva (second vice president).

United Left (Marxist front): Alfonso Barrantes (president), Enrique Bernales (first vice president) and Agustin Haya (second vice president).

Popular Action (government party): Javier Alva (president), Manuel Ulloa (first vice president) and Sandro Mariategui (second vice president).

Popular Christian Party (conservative): Luis Bedoya (president), Andres Townsend (first vice president) and Esteban Roca (second vice president).

The minor parties are: National Unity Democratic Front with General Francisco Morales Bermudez as its leader; National Leftist Party with Roger Caceres as its leader; Workers Socialist Party (Trotskyite) with Ricardo Napuri as its leader; National Civic Movement with Peter Uculmana as its leader; and the National Advance Party with Miguel Campos as its leader.

PARAGUAY'S FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN LIMA

PY302140 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1633 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Lima, 30 Oct [EFE] -- Paraguayan Foreign Minister Carlos Alberto Saldivar arrived in Lima early this morning to sign an agreement with Peru for technological and economic cooperation. Peruvian Foreign Minister and Prime Minister Luis Percovich Roca welcomed his Paraguayan counterpart at Lima airport.

The Paraguayan foreign minister explained that in the economic field the agreement will mean an increase of imports and exports between the two countries, while the technological aspect will involve an exchange of experts.

Minister Saldivar indicated that he is carrying a personal message from Paraguayan President Alfredo Stroessner to his Peruvian counterpart, Fernando Belaunde Terry. Saldivar added that relations between Peru and Paraguay are excellent but that everything possible will be done to improve them further.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORIAL CHANGES -- Dr Gerald Fonjallaz yesterday presented his credentials to President Belaunde as the new Swiss ambassador to Peru. [Summary] [Lima Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0604 GMT 18 Oct 84 PY] Former Housing Minister Javier Velarde Aspillaga has been appointed the new Peruvian representative to UNESCO. He will take up his new duties on 16 December [Text] [Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0100 GMT 18 Oct 84 PY] Juan Bolivar Diaz Santana yesterday presented his credentials to President Fernando Belaunde as the new ambassador of the Dominican Republic to Peru. [Summary] [Lima Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0647 GMT 11 Oct 84 PY]

MAJOR PARTIES PROMISE TO SUPPORT NEXT GOVERNMENT

PY302348 Paris AFP in Spanish 2220 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Montevideo, 29 Oct (AFP) -- The traditional political parties of Uruguay, The Colorado (liberal) and National or Blanco (center-left), have revealed their intention to support the constitutional government that may assume the country's leadership on 1 March 1985, regardless of its tendency.

In a meeting organized by the Jewish Committee of Uruguay, Colorado Party presidential hopeful Julio Sanguinetti referred to the possibility of his party winning the elections, adding that in case we do not win, we are going to cooperate with the government, regardless of the winner, because the first thing to do is to respect the will expressed through the ballot box.

Gonzalo Aguirre, Blanco Party candidate for the vice presidency, stated that his party will support the new authorities should his party fail to win the elections. The next government must be one of national unity, he stated, and the Blanco Party cannot refuse to support the measures agreed upon to serve as instruments of government in the major sectors.

According to surveys and tradition, the Blanco and Colorado Parties are the ones with the greatest possibilities of winning the general elections to be held on 25 November 1984, the first election after 11 years of military government.

BLANCO PARTY'S ZUMARAN MEETS WITH ALFONSIN

PY300255 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Excerpts] President Alfonsin has promised to support the future Uruguayan democracy regardless of which party wins the elections on 25 November. This was reported to Radio Carve by Alberto Zumaran who is in Buenos Aires. He met with the head of the Argentine state.

Regarding the creation of a security scheme during the first period of a democratic government in Uruguay, after the elections, Zumaran explained that it is a question of striking agreements to guarantee supplies between the two River Plata countries. After his meeting with President Alfonsin at the Casa Rosada, Zumaran told Carve:

[Begin recording] [Zumaran] It was a very positive meeting. Of course, the interest of the Argentine president in the Uruguayan democratization process was noted. He also expressed his interest in the personal situation of Wilson Ferreira Aldunate. We exchanged ideas and agreed that it would be advisable, once the Uruguayan electoral results are known, to form a working group for the purpose of finding solutions to a host of common problems. The agenda is still open, because we only analyzed three or four important points.

At the same time, I delivered to President Alfonsin a personal message given to me yesterday afternoon in Rio de Janeiro by Tancredo Neves, who is the presidential candidate of all the opposition parties in Brazil. There are well founded hopes that Neves will be the democratic president of Brazil at a time when we will also have a democratic president. So we could very well coordinate ideas on some concrete points among the three countries.

In that way we can start a process of integration, including our dealings with third countries, credit organizations, and international organizations, through a policy of personal contacts to overcome the difficulties which the process of integration has had over the past years, a process that constitutes the common aspiration of the peoples, but which has not been met.

[Reporter] Dr Zumaran, the press agencies from Buenos Aires have reported that President Raul Alfonsin and Dr Alberto Zumaran agreed on the need to create a system of security for the first period of the democratic government after the elections in Uruguay. Is this report correct?

[Zumaran] Yes, one of the working groups will have that purpose. I told President Alfonsin that the initial period of the Uruguayan democracy will be very difficult and that a mechanism of security could be created on matters related to essential supplies that, God willing, we may not have to utilize but that would guarantee a climate of indispensable tranquillity so that, beginning 1 March, we may face with serenity some questions that are of fundamental importance.

[Reporter] That does not mean that there will be interference of one country in the affairs of others, right?

[Zumaran] It refers to complementation, integration, and security as far as essential supplies that Uruguay may need, because we do not know in what condition the military regime will leave the country to us. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTER ON TALKS WITH COLOMBIA

PA252317 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Report by Luis Alfredo Gomez]

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr Isidro Morales Paul has denied a report according to which Venezuela and Colombia already have a plan or program for resuming bilateral negotiations for the delimitation of the marine areas in the Golfo de Venezuela. Foreign Minister Morales Paul was asked about this report at the Miraflores Palace.

[Begin recording] [Morales Paul] The report published by the press refers to an interrogation to which the Colombian Congress will subject the Colombian foreign minister on a variety of subjects, including the future of negotiations with Venezuela. It does not refer to any existing agreement but to the possibility that this might happen.

[Reporter] Will this happen?

[Morales Paul] Probably, but it is up to the heads of state to determine the timeliness and suitability.

[Reporter] After the draft agreement of Caraballeda in 1980 there was talk about freezing the talks. Has this changed?

[Morales Paul] There is no freeze, really. There is a problem which the two countries will review in due time [word indistinct].

[Reporter] When does Venezuela feel the time will be suitable?

[Morales Paul] That decision will have to be made by the chiefs of state.

[Reporter] Regarding Central America, do you think the United States has exerted a negative influence toward the signing of the [Contadora] document?

[Morales Paul] I would not dare qualify its participation. I have said merely that the U.S. presence is a political fact we cannot ignore, but neither is it directly involved in the issue, and they [Central Americans] themselves must resolve their problems.

[Reporter] But has the United States exerted its influence on the acceptance of the document?

[Morales Paul] Superpowers have an influence over all political developments throughout the world. [end recording]

BRIEFS

OIL DISCOVERY -- Caracas, 15 Oct 84 (OPECNA) -- CORPOVEN [expansion unknown], a subsidiary of Petroven, has officially confirmed that it discovered light crude oil in Paez District, Apure State. A CORPOVEN spokesman said that the third well drilled in the region, Victoria IX, resulted in the discovery of a high quality light crude of 35 API degrees. [Excerpt] [Vienna OPECNA in Spanish 0600 GMT 16 Oct 84 PA]

DE LA MADRID, OTHERS NOTE IMPROVING ECONOMY

President Urges Unity on Debt

FL301823 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2245 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 29 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- President Miguel de la Madrid inaugurated here today the second Congress of Latin American and Caribbean Economists and called for a restructuring of economic relations between developed countries and countries of this region.

At the Simon Bolivar Hall of the former National Preparatory School, the president warned that the recovery process of Latin American countries will be more difficult without a favorable international atmosphere. He urged the world economic community to work toward correcting the existing imbalance and warned that without it we will enter an age of confrontation and growing instability.

At the same time, he invited this continent's countries to avoid immature attitudes toward the economic crisis and to stop blaming others because this will weaken the countries belief in their own responsibility for recovery.

President de la Madrid stressed that the nations of the American continent have advanced common principles and positions which unite them in matters of trade, financing, and foreign debt in order to resolve these types of problems and harmonize economic and social development.

He said that, at the same time, the world economic community should adopt measures that will ease considerably the debt burden, facilitate access to international markets, and resume the financial flow. He said that above all, this challenge should be shared by debtor nations and creditor nations, as well as international organizations and private banks.

He added that the time has come for a genuine dialogue with realistic and viable proposals.

Silva on Banks' Confidence

PA300500 Mexico City THE NEWS in English 24 Oct 84 p 24

[Report by Kevin Clark]

[Text] Finance Secretary Jesus Silva Herzog, just back from a 3-day trip to New York, said Tuesday that so far 200 international banks have agreed to accept the terms of Mexico's recent public debt restructuring agreement.

Speaking at the Mexico City International Airport, Silva Herzog had nothing but high marks for the recent talks he had in New York with bankers from all over the world about Mexico's debt restructuring agreement and the country's economic recovery. Mexico recently announced a preliminary restructuring with more than 500 international banks for \$48.5 billion of foreign public debt, more than half of the approximately \$90 billion total foreign public and private debt.

The agreement, which still must be approved by some 300 more banks, stretches the country's debt repayments out over 14 years, with interest rates tied to the London Interbank Rate (LIBOR).

Herzog, who was in New York for an international bankers conference, said that "everything went as planned," with regard to convincing bankers that Mexico's economy is on the upswing.

He said that bankers there told him they have confidence in the economic measures being taken by President Miguel de la Madrid's administration and have already seen positive results.

To convince the bankers that Mexico is indeed on the rebound, Silva Herzog went to New York armed with statistics showing that the country should post a positive rate of gross domestic product growth this year and that the fight against inflation is being won. Those advances and several others, he said, will allow Mexico to meet on time its foreign debt payments, both now and in the future.

In addition, the finance minister pointed out that Mexico has made great strides in increasing exports while at the same time making steady progress toward substituting imports with domestically produced goods.

A particularly encouraging accomplishment, he said, is that non-petroleum exports have increased by 30 percent so far this year, another indication of the current administration's commitment to diversifying Mexico's exports.

Canada Approves \$100 Million Credit

PA300455 Mexico City THE NEWS in English 24 Oct 84 p 24

[Text] The Canadian Government recently approved a line of credit for \$100 million that will be used to increase exports of Canadian goods and services to Mexico.

According to a communique from the Canadian Embassy here, the new loan is another sign of the confidence and importance Canada attaches to its trade relations with Mexico. Of the \$100 million the embassy reported, \$75 million will be used by Mexican importers for the payment of short-term imports (up to 180 days), while the other \$25 [figure as published] million are earmarked for medium-term imports (up to three years).

SELA's Iglesias Comments

FL301436 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2345 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Mexico City, 29 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico is one Latin American country that has been able to control the most important aspects of the current economic crisis, Latin American Economic System (SELA) General Secretary Enrique Iglesias, said here today.

He was interviewed in Mexico City airport before leaving for Havana, Cuba, where he will take part in the inaugural ceremony of the CEMA meeting. Iglesias hailed the compromise policy followed by some countries, among them Mexico, because it confronts international events and domestic economic and social demands.

The SELA's challenge at this time is to achieve the economic reactivation of the region and to get ready for changes that are taking place or will take place in the world, he said.

The expert added that in no way can it be thought that Latin America is in a dead end street since there are several options to stimulate its economy.

Finally, he said many problems of the Latin American economy will be discussed at the CEMA meeting.

CANAL COMMISSION DISMISSES 4 TUGBOAT CAPTAINS

PA291937 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 27 Oct 84 p 40

[Article by Carlos J. Nunez L.]

[Text] Four Panamanian captains who operated tugboats on the Panama Canal were dismissed arbitrarily in another anti-Panamanian decision by Canal Commission Administrator Dennis P. McAuliffe. According to a note delivered to CRITICA by those affected by this measure, the four Panamanians were dismissed, while four U.S. captains were retained in their posts. The "explanation" given for this was: austerity.

"The fact that the four U.S. captains have continued to operate tugboats is an illegal action that violates the letter and spirit of the Panama Canal Treaty, because as long as Panama has personnel for Canal Commission positions, these positions cannot be filled by Americans."

"We have Panamanian tugboat captains who are competent to hold such posts," the source indicated. What is more serious about this, the affected parties said, is that this situation will continue to occur this year and in the coming years when Panamanians who are training in the tugboat force, get promoted.

The affected captains asked: "What is the standing of the treaty mandates which gives job preference to Panamanians and force the Commission to guarantee their increasing participation in the canal operation?" [sentence as published]

CANAL EXPERT ON DANGERS OF RADIOACTIVE CARGO

PA291701 Panama City YA in Spanish 29 Oct 84 p 9

[Text] Julio Yau, expert on canal matters and a member of the original canal treaty negotiating team, has warned about the danger of ships carrying radioactive material transiting the canal. During participation in the "News Parameters" radio program, Yau said that the transit of the Japanese ship Seishin Maru with a cargo of plutonium "is the tip of the iceberg," because it is estimated that two ships carrying radioactive material go through the canal every month.

Yau called for a thorough radioactive analysis of the water and harshly criticized the canal treaties terms on security and neutrality. He demanded that Canal Administrator [as published] Fernando Manfredo play a more active role in matters affecting the safety of Panamanians because of the transit of radioactive material. He added that it is incredible that the citizens did not learn about this dangerous cargo near their shores until after the ship had passed through the canal.

PAPO DENOUNCES 'REPRESSION' OF PILOTS' STRIKE

PA292346 Panama City YA in Spanish 27 Oct 84 pp 1, 2

[Statement issued by the People's Action Party [PAPO] National Executive Committee dated 26 October]

[Text] "The National Guard, claiming that they were implementing the all-embracing powers invested in them by the new constitutional amendment on 'national security,' violently disrupted the Panamanian pilot strike on 25 October.

Without any labor authority having issued a decision, the National Guard intimidated, trampled, and arrested the group's labor leaders. The protest by the pilots, who were tired of promises and excuses, was disrupted by new measures imposed by the National Guard with regard to labor-management conflicts. The National Guard's attitude violates all of the principles contained in the Labor Code that ensure the protection of striking workers. They trampled each and every human right. Constitutional guarantees of public freedoms were infringed upon.

"PAPO protests this new brutality and denounces this measure that goes against the democratic and civil system that Panama demands."

[National Executive Committee Panama, 26 October 1984]

COMMENTARIES ON CIA MANUAL, REAGAN'S POSITION

Impact of Revelation of Manual

PA201553 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 19 Oct 84 p 4

["Analysis and Comments" column]

[Excerpt] The guerrilla manual on assassinations in Nicaragua and control of that country through official terrorism which was drafted by a CIA official suggests that either the CIA chiefs do not control their subordinates or the person allegedly responsible for preparing this terrorist manual does not exist. However, it is Reagan and his electoral prospects which emerge battered by this episode, especially now that the civilized world is indignant and clamoring against international terrorism, and the United States is the one at world forums most strongly attacking those governments that sponsor terrorist escalation.

Despite Reagan's prompt response, doubts and questions surround the White House and its top officials today. Never before has the Washington government been connected with such a serious and compromising accusation as the one leveled at the former movie actor and current hero of U.S. conservative sectors.

Columnist Comments

PA291656 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 26 Oct 84 p 4 A

["Moyolandia" column by Harmodio Icaza: "The CIA Manual"]

[Text] Only in a free country like the United States could we see in banner headlines a newspaper denouncing the existence of a manual, supposedly prepared by the CIA, containing instructions on how to eliminate enemy leaders.

Had the situation been different, no one would have heard about it, for the simple reason that there is no freedom of the press in communist countries and also because anyone daring to denounce the book's existence would soon end up cutting sugar cane, extracting salt in Siberia, or six feet under ground.

Of course, those who play along with communists have been wise enough to exploit the situation, clamoring against the manual and taking the opportunity to attack the United States. It would also be good for these people to care, just as vehemently, about the many thousands of young Central American men who are currently being led to training as guerrillas through deception. It would also be good for these people to think about the subversive material that freely enters underdeveloped countries.

This material preaches hate against the Church and advocates arms as a solution and terrorism as an instrument. I am not condoning the manual. I love peace and dialogue. I am against armed struggle in all its forms, yet it's too easy to criticize democracy because of a publication while at the same time keeping silent on the fostering of terrorism, guerrilla training, and child indoctrination.

It is also worthwhile to note that these voices rising against the secret manual do not rise to condemn the persecution that international communism has unleashed against the Catholic Church. Ten priests were expelled from Nicaragua. One of them was violated and tortured with sadism and depravity. Another Catholic priest has been abducted in Poland because of his sympathy toward the Solidarity movement. But those who play along with communists don't say a word about these atrocities.

I think that the publication of the manual was a tremendous mistake and constitutes an unpardonable sin. President Reagan has much to explain in this matter, because if the U.S. Government is behind all this, then it is doing the very things that communism is being criticized for.

It is up to us, the underdeveloped Indians who contribute the dead, to condemn terrorism and subversion regardless of origin and continue working for a lasting peace that entails social justice in a democracy with liberty, without having to obey any master.

SECURITY COUNCIL DECREE PUBLISHED, PRAISED

PA291555 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 27 Oct 84 pp A1, B16

[Excerpts] A National Security and Defense Council, an organization that will give advice to the president "in the formation of policies and the adoption of measures concerning national security," was created by Dr Nicolas Ardito Barletta yesterday. According to a decree issued by the president, the Ministry of Government and Justice "will act as the Council's secretariat and the Presidency of the Republic will be the guardian of the documents it may produce..." The decree "creating the National Security and Defense Council" was drafted as follows:

Decree No. [of of 1984] "which creates the National Security and Defense Council"

The president of the Republic, using his legal powers, decrees:

Article 1: The National Security and Defense Council is hereby created as an advisory organization to the president of the Republic in the formation of policies and adoption of measures concerning national security or aspects of national development or international policy that directly affect the nation's security and defense.

Article 2: The National Security and Defense Council will be headed by the president of the Republic and will be made up of:

- a) The government and justice minister;
- b) The foreign minister;
- c) The planning and economic policy minister; and
- d) The commander of the Defense Forces.

Paragraph: The Ministry of Government and Justice will act as the Council's Secretariat, and the Presidency of the Republic will be the guardian of the documents produced by the Council's Secretariat.

Article 3: The National Security and Defense Council will meet every month in regular sessions or whenever the president of the Republic determines in emergency situations.

Article 4: The location of the National Security and Defense Council will be the Presidency of the Republic.

Article 5: This Decree will go into effect when signed.

To be announced and published

Issued in the City of Panama on days of the month of of 1984

Nicolas Ardito Barletta
President of the Republic
Carlos de Sedas Jr
Government and justice minister

Council Strengthens Democracy

PA300009 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 28 Oct 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Creation of National Security Council"]

[Text] Panama has taken another step forward in consolidating the civil front and the Defense Forces of the Republic with the issuance of a decree creating the National Security and Defense Council. This council is an advisory body to the president of the Republic on matters concerning national development and international policy directly involving the nation's security and defense.

This council, which is similar to those existing in other countries around the world, is aimed at coordinating state policy. To that end, the council will deal with national policy through measures such as the issuance of regulations to maintain peace and promote national development through a plan giving broad support to the Defense Forces' civic action which covers the country's farthest regions. This council is also involved in studying problems resulting from the implementation of national security policy, in the continuous vigilance of plans that could affect national security, and in defining Panama's stand regarding international problems that affect us, such as the Central American conflict.

Our country's citizens should feel at ease because this Security and Defense Council will be prepared to recommend measures called for in any situation. Let us keep in mind that we are committed to jointly defend the Panama Canal and that Panama is a member of the Contadora Group, which is zealously seeking peace for Central America against superpowers' armed forces.

Let us keep in mind that the government plans to promote development in the country's interior and to open local markets to products from outlying villages that are practically isolated from the rest of the country during the rainy season. This organization is significant at a time when the president of the Republic is implementing important programs to improve the economy; to create a monolithic unity to ensure national peace; and to implement measures through the Defense Forces to fight international drug trafficking. The creation of the Security and Defense Council is a guarantee for this country's citizens that strengthens Panamanian democracy.

Step Toward Modernization

PA300212 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 29 Oct 84 p 4

[Editorial: "The National Defense Council"]

[Excerpts] Yesterday President Nicolas Ardito Barletta signed the decree creating the National Defense Council.

Panama has traditionally been a peaceful country. This does not mean, however, that we have not had to face problems of war and peace, public order, subversion, conspiracy, plots, and even occasionally invasion by troops. One of the main attributes of a modern state is the control of its armed forces, especially the coordination that should exist permanently between the armed forces and the government's civilian leaders.

Our readers are probably well aware of the situation in America, which is always on the verge of war. The "Caribbean area," which includes countries in constant strife, such as El Salvador, Guatemala, and Nicaragua, is particularly affected by this situation. This area also includes countries such as Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Grenada, Jamaica and others. These countries, which do not have any apparent direct relations to Panama, are nevertheless similar to Panama in historical, economic, and cultural aspects. Their problems of war and peace directly influence the whole continent, and in this case, the Caribbean area.

The National Defense Council, following the path of civilian rule, places responsibility for war and peace and domestic order in the hands of civilian authority and the Defense Forces. In conclusion, we must stress that this will modernize our country in the delicate matter of defense, which is the focal point in most countries today.

BARLETTA SAYS POLITICAL COMMITMENTS ATTENDED TO BEING MET

PA291917 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 26 Oct 84 p 2

[Report by Euclides M. Corro R.]

[Text] In regard to a recent communique issued by the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD] and the Labor Party [PALA], President Nicolas Ardito Barletta has said that the political commitments undertaken are being attended to satisfactorily, "asserting, of course, the rights of the parties with which we not only shared victory, but an electoral commitment to work together to solve the country's problems." He accepted as logical "that misunderstandings will occur at times, and some confusion also, but those situations are being resolved in the search for the fundamental goal, which is to serve the Panamanian people." Ardito Barletta also said that he is involved in a permanent dialogue with all of the parties of the National Democratic Union (UNADE).

Labor Code

Another aspect discussed during the interview with the president was the opposition of labor groups to the reform of the Labor Code. The president adopted the position that a dialogue is needed between all of the sectors that are involved and which could be affected by actions in this field.

"All Panamanians are aware of the need to generate jobs in this country."

COSTA RICAFOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES ATTACKS ON NICARAGUA

PA302019 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1933 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] San Jose, 30 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The Costa Rican Foreign Ministry has denied that the Costa Rican territory is being used by anti-Sandinist groups to attack Nicaraguan posts, as Managua has asserted.

In two protest notes sent on 18 and 20 October, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry said that, on 15, 18, and 20 October, "groups of mercenaries" harrassed Sandinist posts at San Pancho and Penas Blancas from Costa Rican territory.

In addition, the Managua government alleged that a fast-flying plane from Costa Rica flew in Nicaraguan airspace over Diriamba, San Juan del Sur, and the Penas Blancas border post on 16 October.

In two notes sent to Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco today, the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry asserted that, after a Public Security Ministry investigation of Nicaragua's charges, the conclusion was reached that "the attacks against the posts mentioned did not originate on Costa Rican territory."

The Costa Rican Government pointed out that, quite the contrary, it can be inferred that those attacks "originated on Nicaraguan territory which the Sandinist army has demonstrated its inability to control."

In conclusion, the Costa Rican Government said: "Costa Rica maintains control over its border territory and regrets Nicaragua's inability to similarly control its own territory."

OFFICIAL REPORTEDLY RECEIVES SALVADORAN REBELS

PA291924 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 22 Oct 84 p 25A

[Advertisement by the Free Costa Rica Movement]

[Text] Several leading communist Salvadoran guerrilla members entered our country recently through Juan Santamaria International Airport. They were received by Deputy Presidency Minister Carballo Quintana, who after receiving them accompanied them to the Swedish Embassy here. It is conspicuous that the elements of an armed Salvadoran group seeking to overthrow a legally established government, should be blithely received by a high-ranking official of the presidency.

LA NACION VIEWS AREA DEBTS, FATE OF CACM

PA292025 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 21 Oct 84 p 4A

[By Lidiette Brenes de Charpentier]

[Excerpts] Nicaragua owes money to Costa Rica and Guatemala; Guatemala, in turn, owes money to Honduras and El Salvador; while the latter owes money to Nicaragua and Guatemala. One country pays the other with its neighbors' promises to pay; no one gets money for their production; commercial borders are closed; and, as a solution, efforts are made to return to bartering, mankind's first commercial system. This is how the Central American Common Market [CACM] situation can be described 295 days into 1984 and 24 years after it was created to help the nations of the isthmus find economic growth.

As of 31 August 1984, Nicaragua owed Costa Rica \$180,800,000 of which only \$117,500,000 is documented. This means that \$63,400,000 was not "officially" recognized as debt, and there is not even a tentative payment plan.

It must be taken into consideration that of that \$180,800,000, more than half is really owed by Nicaragua to other countries and passed to Costa Rica through the clearinghouse system, where the credit balances of some are offset by the debit balances of others.

As of the same date, Guatemala owed Costa Rica \$47,800,000 (\$4,000,000 undocumented); El Salvador, \$18,600,000 (\$10,600,000 undocumented), and Honduras, \$4,400,000. Other countries, however, face similar problems: Nicaragua owes Guatemala \$140,000,000 and El Salvador \$42,000,000; El Salvador owes Guatemala \$6,000,000; and Honduras owes Guatemala and El Salvador about \$15,000,000.

As for our country, it cannot go on bearing the debts of other countries because since the country exports mostly industrial products, many of which are of important components, if the other countries do not pay, our Central Bank will be using its own dollars to pay for what the industry needs.

EL SALVADOR

ZAMORA INTERVIEWED ON LA PALMA, FUTURE TALKS

PM301627 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 20 Oct 84 p 14

[Interview with Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front leader Ruben Zamora by Lucia Annunziata in San Salvador -- date not given]

[Text] San Salvador -- Ruben Zamora is one of the two leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], the political wing of the armed opposition to the Duarte government, who took part in the La Palma meeting with the Salvadoran president. It was with the subject of the La Palma talks that we began our interview with him.

[Annunziata] What happened in La Palma?

[Zamora] That is difficult to answer because we undertook not to discuss it, and for the time being I will confine myself to generalities. We discovered that we have some points in common, especially regarding the future: first, the need for a social and economic transformation of the country and, second, for a pluralistic society. But the extent to which this change is to be carried forward and the kind of pluralism will be the subject of the coming meetings. In La Palma we put forth totally differing proposals. Duarte's proposal, which you already know, was extremely comprehensive; we, however, were in favor of a strategy of meetings, without immediate discussion of an overall proposal.

Nevertheless, we did have an idea for procedure: to create a special mechanism, namely the commission. It should begin to examine the various proposals and "humanize" the conflict. Another crucial point for us will be the integration of other forces into this peace process, that is, the trade unions, industrial organizations, all the social forces. In fact our main thesis is that the effort must not be made solely by the government and the National Liberation Front.

[Annunziata] Were there specific negotiations on military issues, such as, for instance, a physical area marking the limit of the conflict in the country?

[Zamora] No specific proposals were made because we considered it premature. Our position is that this issue must be discussed, but carefully.

The military issue must be discussed; otherwise there can be no political solution, because the military issue would continue to encroach on the context of political negotiations.

[Annunziata] The U.S. ambassador in San Salvador, Thomas Pickering, has said that he expects an imminent phase of war and negotiations. How do you interpret that remark?

[Zamora] I believe that if we interpret it in terms of a factual forecast, and the ambassador is right. For a time the negotiation process will be combined with military operations, to be followed by a second phase based on political accords through which it will be possible to negotiate a cease-fire or truce, so as to gradually reach the phase of final negotiations.

[Annunziata] What is your final objective: peace or power?

[Zamora] The objective of these negotiations of ours is to ensure certain gains crucial to the majority of the population; workers, peasants, middle classes. And on the basis of these gains, to achieve peace. The issue of power, like that of elections, depends on when these social gains materialize. We are not interested in sharing power unless this means a real transformation of Salvadoran society. For instance, we are not interested in formal power while human rights violations continue. We can state that as far as we are concerned it is not crucial to have a share in power if a social transformation is under way in the country. We are very flexible on the question of power.

[Annunziata] Of course you realize that you will now have to answer many criticisms from the international public, who will argue, in a friendly manner or otherwise, that this dialogue entails your relinquishing your original socialist ideals.

[Zamora] I would not put it that way at all. We have had a revolutionary democratic government platform since 1980, and anyone who knows what socialism and communism are knows that this platform is not socialist. Not because we do not have within our ranks people who want socialism but because all the organizations that make up the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front are agreed that a socialist platform is not possible at the moment, at least in the classic form of a Marxist-Leninist revolution.

A socialist revolution is not at the moment our objective. There is also another delusion, the idea that socialism can be upheld only by means of war. It is a serious error. Even in the Soviet revolution war came after, not before, the seizure of power.

[Annunziata] What does this dialogue signify for the rest of Central America and for relations between this part of the world and the United States?

[Zamora] We are putting forth this negotiated solution as a national solution connected with our country's specific situation. We are not putting it forward as a general solution for the whole of Central America. Because there are differing conditions. Dialogue is achieved on the basis of an interrelation of forces. The balances of these forces are different from country to country. For instance, in Honduras negotiations between the left and the government are impossible because the left is weak. Similarly in Nicaragua negotiations are impossible because the counterrevolution in that country is not a national phenomenon but introduced and maintained from outside. If the United States suspends its aid, the Nicaraguan Democratic Front will not survive a year; second, Nicaragua's domestic situation is objectively different.

[Annunziata] The other protagonist in these negotiations, the United States, was also preset in La Palma, albeit not physically. With it you have developed and persistently asked for an extensive network of contacts over the past year. What is the effect of this dialogue on your relations with the United States?

[Zamora] One must ask the Americans themselves what they want from the dialogue. My opinion is that in the short term the initiation of this dialogue favors Reagan, who has portrayed himself in his reelection campaign as the man of peace. Another advantage which this dialogue brings to the United States is that of the famous parallelism: using what happens in El Salvador in order to put it forward in Nicaragua as well. If the U.S. position amounts to no more than that, it means that after 4 November this dialogue will finish. For this reason too we were keen to set another date to meet, and the government agreed. This seems to me a positive sign.

[Annunziata] Now let us hypothesize that the guerrillas and government agree on a new democratic government. Yet the present government has an agreement with the United States which admits that there is a U.S. national security problem in this region. Are the guerrillas prepared to acknowledge the existence of such a problem and to act accordingly?

[Zamora] Yes, and we have said so before. Last year we made the United States an offer in this direction. Our aim is not to become allies or a satellite of the Soviet Union. We do not want that at all. Ours is a policy of national independence and we know in which geographical and geopolitical area it was our lot to be born; here, close to the United States, not in Africa.

And this raises a problem and a reality that we must acknowledge. We believe that the United States could be worried about its national security because of what is happening in Central America. Historically we are extremely concerned about everything the United States has done in our region. So we have a clear view of this. Any agreement on a political solution in El Salvador will also entail an explicit accord on this issue.

[Annunziata] Is this position also true for Cuba and Nicaragua?

[Zamora] Cuba is different: It has an agreement on peace and economic and military assistance with the Soviet Union. Cuba is tied to the area of the socialist countries. An agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union exists on the subject of Cuba. We never want to reach such a situation, to depend on an accord between two forces outside our own country. In Nicaragua there is a different situation again: The Nicaraguans are willing to reach an agreement with the United States, but their country is under attack.

[Annunziata] What will you talk about at the next meeting?

[Zamora] We do not have an agenda. Throughout the first part we will keep the dialogue open. We have asked only that the conversations continue to be held in El Salvador. But even on this we are not inflexible.

[Annunziata] And what if the dialogue stops?

[Zamora] It would certainly be a disaster. We will pay a high price, in terms of our morale, and also the morale of international solidarity. But it would also be a failure for the government. Duarte has a much more fragile position than we. If the dialogue stops, the right will attack Duarte. And obviously the possibility of a U.S. intervention will greatly increase. Nevertheless, it has already happened in the past that many interrupted dialogues have subsequently been resumed.

FMLN-FDR LEADERS HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE

PA300350 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0203 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Press conference held by FMLN-FDR leaders Ruben Zamora, Mario Lopez, and Oscar Acevedo, in Managua; date not given; questioners not identified; answers not attributed -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] A meeting has been held between FMLN-FDR leaders and Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto Brockman. Foreign Minister D'Escoto Brockman was accompanied by Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Leon Talavera; Companero Carlos Sequeira, of the Foreign Ministry's Central American Department; and officials in the Foreign Ministry's International Relations Department. The FMLN-FDR was represented by Companero Ruben Zamora, member of the FMLN-FDR Political-Diplomatic Commission; Companero Commander Mario Lopez, of the FMLN General Command; and Companero Oscar Acevedo, of the FMLN. Let us hear their statements:

[Unidentified speaker] Greetings on behalf of the FMLN. The purpose of our visit to Foreign Minister D'Escoto and Deputy Foreign Minister Talavera this afternoon was to report on the meeting held by our fronts in La Palma on 15 October and to discuss with the Nicaraguan Government all that took place there and the possibilities that might derive from the meeting. We also heard their viewpoints on the situation and its implications in the search for peace in Central America. That was this meeting's goal. We are now ready to answer your questions.

[Question] After your meeting with President Duarte, it was said that Nicaragua should do something similar with the counterrevolutionary groups. What is your opinion on this?

[Answer] Look, something similar has already begun. I think that it has been the most appropriate thing. The Nicaraguans are talking with the United States in Manzanillo, which is with whom they must talk. We are talking with the Salvadoran Government, which is also with whom we must talk. This is a fact. We see no reason why the FSLN and the Nicaraguan Government, must talk with the contras. They are talking with the U.S. Government, which controls the counterrevolution in this country.

[Question] Why, particularly, did you come here to talk with Father D'Escoto?

[Answer] This is part of our agenda. We have not only met with the Nicaraguan foreign minister; we have also visited President Betancur, President Monge, the Mexican Foreign Secretariat, and other countries. This is a tour to report on our first meeting in La Palma. Several governments contributed to this and we believe that we have to give them a report and to hear their views.

[Question] Is the decision to hold another meeting during the second half of November still in effect? I mean, given the latest military actions, Duarte might have changed his mind.

[Answer] We do not know if Duarte has changed his mind. We have not changed our minds. We will do what was agreed at La Palma, that is, hold another meeting during the second half of November. We are working, preparing for the meeting, and we are prepared to attend it.

If military activities can influence the Salvadoran Government's decision, that is their problem. We did not discuss a cease-fire at La Palma; therefore, the war will continue. In fact, the period of nonmobilization of military units in Chalatenango Department, suggested by the government itself, had not concluded before the government had already begun to mobilize its units. In other words, the government mobilized its units on Tuesday to launch an offensive against our fronts. They launched an offensive and are now reaping the results. They should not be complaining now.

[Question] What new proposals will you take to the second meeting if it does take place?

[Answer] The basic proposals that our fronts have been making for the past 3 years. We should not forget that this initiative for a dialogue and a negotiated political solution are what our fronts have been proposing since 1981. The basic proposals are that this dialogue be a first step to reach a negotiated political solution that will respond to our needs, proposals, and aspirations and also to the Salvadoran people's aspirations. Those are the basic elements that we have been proposing since 1981.

[Question] (?I do not) understand [words indistinct] but specifically, what will you be taking to the table in a second round of talks?

[Answer] The proposals that we will take to a second round of talks will be our own proposals that we will have to develop. First of all, we have to jointly view the roots and nature of the conflict. We have gone to war because the country's economic and social situation is very unjust and beset by conflict. Second, we have to view the ways and means, some of which have already been envisaged, to achieve some basic elements that will lead to the humanization of the conflict. Third, we have to view the establishment of some of the proposals for a negotiated political solution. These three basic elements can be dealt with in the second round of talks.

[Question] The U.S. State Department has denied that the plane with the CIA agents was downed by the FMLN and President Duarte has said that the helicopter carrying Colonel Monterrosa and other high-ranking Salvadoran officers crashed because of mechanical failure. Can you comment on this?

[Answer] Yes, the light plane carrying the CIA agents and the helicopter were downed by the FMLN. The first was damaged and crashed because of this. The helicopter was downed by the military action of the FMLN. They undoubtedly have to state that this was not how things happened because these actions show new advances by the FMLN with regard to being able to defend itself from attacks by sophisticated aircraft upon which the Salvadoran Army greatly depends upon.

[Question] [Words indistinct] how the Sandinist authorities viewed the position you adopted in La Palma? It has been said that you took a hard-line stance in La Palma.

[Answer] As for how the Nicaraguan authorities received our reports and analyses, the best thing would be for them to answer this question. Our impression is that they received them very positively. It is logical that Nicaragua, a country being attacked by a superpower, is seeking peace and that it views every effort we undertake in El Salvador within the context of achieving peace and detente in the Central American region. This is of interest to both the Nicaraguan and the Salvadoran peoples. I think this is our basic appraisal.

As to whether there are hard-liners or soft-liners, I think that first of all we should avoid that type of comment because when Napoleon Duarte made that type of comment, he broke the agreements adopted in La Palma. It was agreed in La Palma that the internal discussions between the two sides would be kept private. Duarte did not honor that agreement for even 5 hours. We have honored it because we view the process of dialogue seriously.

[Second answer] We have to add that there are no hard-line or soft-line positions. There is just one position by both fronts. In other words, the positions taken at the La Palma meeting and the ones that will be taken at future meetings are positions that have been discussed and approved by both fronts. For some time, various means have been used to try to divide the fronts. It was said at first that talks could only be held with the FDR.

This time, only the FMLN was invited. Some are said to be the hard-liners and others the soft-liners and it is paradoxically said that the companeros of the FDR are the hard-liners. This is an attempt to create divisions among us, but this will not be achieved.

[Question] How does the FMLN-FDR analyze the elections in Nicaragua and how are they different from the elections held in El Salvador?

[Answer] First of all, the problem of the elections in Nicaragua is the Nicaraguans' problem. They are the ones who must express opinions on these elections. As a Salvadoran who participated in many elections in El Salvador in the past, I would say that if one-half of the favorable conditions that exist in Nicaragua had existed in El Salvador, we would have participated in the elections. I participated in elections in the 1960's and 1970's when I was a member of the Christian Democratic Party and I can tell you that the conditions in El Salvador at that time were much more unfavorable for the opposition than the current conditions in Nicaragua. That is my personal experience.

[Question] What new conditions will you demand for the second round of talks or will you maintain the same conditions established for the first round of talks?

[Answer] We have not set any preconditions for holding a dialogue. On the contrary, our proposal for the first round of talks was: Let us talk with an open agenda and without preconditions for any of the parties. We maintain that position and I think it is the best way to advance.

[Question] Can you further explain what it means to humanize the war?

[Answer] Basically, it means to give the civilian population, the people in general, an environment in which to evolve because in a counterinsurgency war such as the one being carried out by the Salvadoran Army with U.S. advice, there are a number of actions which are intended to punish the civilian population. The massive bombings cause a large number of civilian casualties and leave a large sector of the population isolated, without food or medicine. The existing poverty is aggravated because this situation increases the cost of living. By humanizing the war we mean the attempt to overcome such needs of the Salvadoran people; to reach some agreements whereby the civilian population is cared for with greater effectiveness. [Words indistinct] the suspension of military actions. In this respect, we ask the Salvadoran Army to stop the massive bombings and the massacres against the civilian population. In fact, we learned that after the latest FMLN action, the shooting down of the helicopter which resulted in the death of Monterrosa, the Army deployed battalions, mainly in the eastern sector of the country, to massacre the population. These are the basic elements of our recommendations for humanizing the war because there are specific elements to respect, such as the welfare of the civilian population which does not involve and is not a military objective in this war. Yet, in this counterinsurgency war the Salvadoran Army is making the civilian population a military objective.

[Question] Does this mean the evacuation of the elderly and children?

[Answer] That is another basic element that is considered in our recommendations. We want to bring home the Salvadoran refugees whose living conditions in Honduras are very poor. We also want to evacuate the wounded, the elderly, and women who are in very difficult situations. All of the above should be addressed with mechanisms already approved by both parties, thereby finding solutions to all of the problems that cause the people suffering.

[Question] It has been said that the Army was planning to use white phosphorous bombs and napalm. Has a new offensive begun with these new weapons?

[Answer] What has happened is practically the acceptance that they have these types of weapons.

The U.S. ambassador, Pickering himself, declared that they have napalm bombs. Now, why do they have such weapons? To keep them in storage? Or do they intend to use them? Therefore, we cannot discard the massive use of such weapons because they have already started preparing the people by stating that they do have such weapons.

As for the white phosphorous bomb, it was used late in 1982 and early in 1983, particularly in the villages near Las Bermudas, west of Guazapa. In fact, there were several cases of blindness among infants, from 1,000 to 2,000 children, because the white phosphorous bombs destroyed the retinas of their eyes. As you see, we have already experienced the massive use of white phosphorous bombs.

As to napalm bombs, we already know from statements by Vides Casanova and Pickering that there are arsenals of those bombs in El Salvador.

[Question] Information has circulated that Monterrosa was to replace Vides Casanova because he was trained in national security activities and was a follower of the Pentagon strategy. On the basis of your analysis tonight, who will now assume that post?

[Answer] The decisions have already been made; that has practically been defined.

[Question] Then, will the changes follow the same line?

[Answer] Most definitely, yes.

[Question] You mentioned something about the nonmobilization in Chalatenango. Has the government offered to stop mobilizing in Chalatenango?

[Answer] At the 15 October meeting, we recommended the demilitarization of a radius of 10 km around La Palma to avoid incidents. The government accepted this; however, at the same time it said that from 1200 on Saturday to 1800 on Tuesday, following the meeting, it would deploy its troops to Chalatenango Department. However, we were able to confirm that on Tuesday, for example, there were troops mobilized and prepared for an offensive, which started immediately afterwards. This also happened in the eastern sector, where they launched an offensive.

MSGR RIVERA Y DAMAS URGES MODERATION IN CONFLICT

PA300529 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, archbishop of San Salvador, said that the bitter fruits of war have increased in El Salvador and criticized the language used by the conflicting parties since their meeting in La Palma. He made this statement during his Sunday homily in the metropolitan cathedral, adding that the prolonged and useless war is bleeding the Salvadoran people, who do not want war and hope for peace; at least that is what was said by the two parties that met in the church in La Palma, Chalatenango Department.

[Begin Rivera y Damas recording] The language used by those who sat down at the table was very moderate. They tried to be objective. It is entirely different from the language used afterward through the news media. I appeal to the parties to moderate this propagandistic trend. For instance, the news carried by Radio Venceremos saying that the FMLN-FDR had submitted a 24-point document to President Duarte during the meeting and that the government had refused to discuss a cease-fire is not true. The news about the cease-fire was attributed to Guillermo Ungo, according to a news report from Panama.

But the language that confuses people most is not that dealing with the propaganda, but the language of actions.

It is the destruction of infrastructure and transportation and the giant operation with Air Force support in the north of Morazan Department. What is even worse is the loss of life. The report from the Legal Aid Office of the Salvadoran Archbishopric shows that from 19 to 23 October: Cristobal Roberto Solorzano, a civilian, was killed by the Army, as a result of urban guerrilla ambushing the Army in the Malaga neighborhood; the death of 18 alleged guerrillas in several counterinsurgency operations and the death of a civilian when guerrillas dynamited a house in Santiago de Maria and kidnapped the peasant Atilio Soriano.

According to an Armed Forces Press Committee, Coprefa, communique, seven officers, two soldiers, the 3d Infantry Brigade chaplain, Father Miguel of San Miguel, the pilot, and three newsmen reporting on the [words indistinct] operation died in an air accident. However, the guerrillas claim that they shot down the helicopter in Joateca, Morazan Department.

We cannot deny that we have been shocked by the death of the top military chiefs, which explains the mourning decreed by the Legislative Assembly and the expression of condolences from many people in the eastern zone.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE CONDEMNS RECENT MURDERS

PA292215 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Yesterday, the Guatemalan Government issued a communique condemning the assassinations of Deputy Santos Hernandez and university professor Carlos de Leon on Friday. The text of the government communique follows:

Deeply dismayed by the vile assassination of National Constituent Assembly Deputy Santos Hernandez, a legitimate representative of the people, and two of his bodyguards by antisocial individuals, the government of the Republic expresses its repudiation and states its determination not to cease in its objective to counteract, by every possible means, the actions of those who, incapable of achieving power by legal means, resort to assassination to inflict another affront against the Guatemalan people in alliance with obscurantist forces that do not care about the country's good name.

The government of the Republic is aware that the assassinations of Deputy Santos Hernandez and his two companions and the assassination hours later of university professor Carlos de Leon constitute the implementation of a macabre plan whose main objective is to increase the anguish and unrest of the Guatemalan family. Therefore, it issues a call to all citizens so that joint efforts will be made to try to stop the wave of violence that has been unleashed with the vile objective of hampering the democratic process we have begun and thereby producing changes favorable to their wicked interests.

In addition to stating that the government of the Republic has appointed the government minister to express the most sincere condolences to the honorable National Constituent Assembly and the family of Deputy Santos Hernandez on its behalf, the government wishes to make it known to the Guatemalan people that it will not be intimidated by those who stray from civilized standards of coexistence and respect for the laws that govern us. The security forces have begun working to find those responsible for the crimes that were committed and to turn them over to the appropriate courts so that the full weight of the law will fall on them, the government communique states in conclusion.

ASSEMBLY DEMANDS INVESTIGATION OF DEPUTY'S DEATH

PA301334 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] The National Constituent Assembly today approved a resolution condemning the murder of Deputy Santos Hernandez last Friday, 26 [October]. The resolution also demands that the military government investigate and clarify this crime as soon as possible, and arrest those responsible. The Assembly, in a special plenary session held today, also condemned violent actions that have claimed the lives of useful Guatemalans, because these actions violate human rights. During the special session, the Constituent Assembly observed a minute of silence in memory of Deputy Santos Hernandez.

HONDURASCHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS DENOUNCE RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

PA292316 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Communique issued by Honduran Christian Democratic Party in Tegucigalpa on 27 October]

[Text] The Honduran Christian Democratic Party [PDCH], a legally registered political institution that is loyal to the aspirations of the Honduran people, addresses the president of the Republic, the commander in chief of the Armed Forces, democratic institutions, and the Honduran people at large to state the following:

1. The Honduran people are currently experiencing difficult times because their personal security is constantly being threatened by groups, believed to be paramilitary, that operate in various parts of the country.
2. This climate of increasing persecution, repression, and death in our country not only violates our people's constitutional guarantees but ignores our people's constitutional guarantees [as heard] (?and) the UN Declaration on Human Rights, which states that it is essential that human rights be protected by a state of law so that man is not compelled to resort to rebellion as a last recourse against tyranny and oppression.
3. During the last few months of this year, events have taken place that show the climate of repression and persecution being experienced by the Honduran people. These events have been denounced by PDCH Deputy Efraim Diaz Arrivillaga at the National Congress and by the Honduran Commission on Human Rights in the 27 October issue of the newspaper LA TRIBUNA.
4. In order to make the Honduran people aware of the wave of repression and persecution we are experiencing, we will list some acts of repression that have taken place in the past few days.
 - A. On 16 October, Mario Vasquez, a PDCH activist in Olanchito, Yoro Department, received a letter signed with the pseudonym of (Lipococho). The letter threatened him with death. Following the receipt of the letter by Companero Mario Vasquez, Companeros Carlos Acosta, president of the PDCH municipal board in Olanchito, and other companero activists were approached in downtown Olanchito by a group of heavily armed persons dressed in civilian clothes who threatened that they would be killed if they did not stop exposing cases of injustice in our country.
 - B. On 20 October the parish priest's residence in Taulabe, Comayagua Department, was raided by police from the Cobra Battalion. The (?preachers) of the Gospel, Victor Calderon, Aquilino Garcia, and Julio Gomez were arrested. The reason for their arrest and their current whereabouts are unknown.

C. At the (Intecsa) [expansion unknown] plant at Piedras Azules, four individuals armed with pistols and dressed in civilian clothes detained Romulo Alexander Cruz and Rolando Caceres, president secretary of the union, and took them away in handcuffs.

D. Calixto Hernandez, president of the municipal board of San Jose (de Cotejo), Comayagua Department, has disappeared. The reason for his disappearance and his current whereabouts are unknown.

In view of these developments, the PDCH calls for reflection on the part of the incumbent government and the Armed Forces. It also asks that these actions be stopped; that the report on missing persons being prepared by the Armed Forces be released to the public; and that those guilty of violating individual rights and human dignity be brought to the competent courts of justice. It also urges all democratic institutions in our country that love freedom, justice, and peace to remain on the alert and, in the event of a repetition of these actions, to join us in restoring confidence among our people.

[Signed] PDCH National Board

NICARAGUA

DANIEL ORTEGA ADDRESSES CHINANDEGA TOWNSPEOPLE

PA300424 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Daniel Ortega Saavedra, FSLN presidential candidate and commander of the revolution, continued his tour of Region No 2, particularly Chinandega, and was cheered by the local townspeople. He also reasserted that the Nicaraguan people will vote for its vanguard, the FSLN. Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra was accompanied by Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, FSLN vice presidential candidate; Carlos Nunez Tellez, FSLN assembly candidate and commander of the revolution, and other revolutionary leaders. Part of the speech delivered by Commander Ortega Saavedra this afternoon in Chinandega follows:

[Begin recording] On 4 November we must vote for the FSLN and for our homeland. In other words, we must vote against the main culprits of the destabilization which prevails in Nicaragua. We must vote against those who have brought pain and sorrow to the Nicaraguan people. We must vote against those who have forced us to implement the military [words indistinct] and thus be able to counter the aggressions. [shouts, applause] We must vote... [interrupted by chanting of slogans] We must vote against those who force us to constantly mobilize thousands of Nicaraguans throughout the country instead of studying, working and [words indistinct]. We must vote against those who provoke the scarcity of staples in Nicaragua. We must vote against those who set our schools, health centers, and child care centers on fire. We must vote against those who destroy the cooperatives. We must vote against those who hate the workers, peasants, and employees. We must vote against [words indistinct]. We must vote against U.S. imperialism, the aggressors, the exploiters, the landowners! [applause] [end recording]

DANIEL ORTEGA DELIVERS SPEECH IN LEON DEPARTMENT

PA282310 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1754 GMT 28 Oct 84

[Speech by Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, in Subtiava, Leon -- live]

[Text] Today, we received... [crowd shouts] Today we received 55,000 cordobas here from the companeros of Agromec [expansion unknown]. They handed over this money for defense.

Leon is a department that is actively and directly participating in defense. For this reason, this money will remain in Leon and we will give it to Companera Marta Cranshaw to be used to support the combatants commission. [applause, chanting of slogans]

There must be some peasants here. Are there peasants here? Ah, I see. We say this because peasants from El Sauce, Achuapa, Malpaisillo, Cinco Pinos, San Pedro, Santo Tomas, and Somotillo would have liked to be at this meeting. However, together with us they are currently carrying out their combative actions that have important consequences because in all of these areas land titles are being delivered today through the agrarian reform sponsored by the Sandinist people's revolution. [applause] Are there any companeros here from Nagarote? Commander Carlos Nunez told me that when he held a meeting in Nagarote a few days ago a problem regarding land distribution was presented to him because land titles had not been delivered. Commander Nunez then pledged to present the problem to the junta of the government. We have learned of the problem, are in contact with the housing ministry, and will give a positive, prompt reply to this problem that was presented by Nagarote companeros. This also applies to the problems regarding land distribution throughout Leon Department. [applause, chanting of slogans]

All of us know how long Somoza exploited and murdered the Nicaraguan people: more than 40 years. For more than 40 years Somoza held his elections; he held his elections. In those elections he aligned with conservatives who, with the Independent Liberal Party [PLI], also participated. Even the Social Christian Party participated in the elections in Somozist times. Yesterday in Matagalpa we recalled, or should I say the day before yesterday, because yesterday we were in Masaya, that in Somozist times those in the Social Christian Party, headed by Adan Fletes, had two deputies to the Somozist congress. They participated in the 1967 elections after the 22 January murder of the people. Since there was a quarrel over the positions among conservatives, PLI members, and Social Christian Party members, the conservatives, they were the strongest, denied the Social Christians one of the positions. Conservatives grabbed most of the positions in the congress. The PLI grabbed two positions in the congress and one in the Senate, while the Social Christians grabbed one position and had only one representative in the Somozist congress. This representative collected his salary in the congress. The parties were not ashamed at participating in these illegal elections that represented a treason against the people. They were not ashamed.

Now, they object to participating in the elections. However, I want to mention another fact above everything else. When Somoza held his elections during these 45 years, there was not much interest in the Nicaraguan elections throughout the world, certainly not in the United States, Latin America, and Western Europe. Somoza held his elections and no one abroad seemed to care. All recognized the Somoza elections; no one protested the Nicaraguan elections; no one demanded that Somoza hold fair elections. They simply ignored Nicaragua and Somoza. European governments had ties to Somoza and, of course, the United States. European governments had very good relations with Somoza and financed his regime. They knew that the money they gave Somoza would not benefit the people because Somoza and his accomplices, guards, colonels, generals, stole that money. Nevertheless, they gave Somoza the money.

The United States gave Somoza money as did international organizations, of course influenced by the United States which has great influence in international financial organizations. There was not much concern shown by the Liberal International or the Social Christian International for the situation in Nicaragua. The liberal parties have an international liberal, which is an international organization in which liberal parties of Latin America, Europe, and various other areas of the world are represented. At that time, the Liberal International had not been heard of here in Nicaragua. This organization was not concerned with the situation of Nicaraguans. The Social Christian International did not show any concern either.

This organization did not begin any campaigns or send delegates to Nicaragua, nor did it make any pronouncements or threaten to cut off aid to Somoza for the Nicaraguan situation to change.

All of these people were accomplices of the Somoza dictatorship. Now that we have democracy they have shown concern for democracy in Nicaragua. They have shown concern for democracy in Nicaragua since 19 July 1979. Until then, they did not remember or were not aware that there was a little country named Nicaragua. Everyone seems to be concerned over democracy in Nicaragua. This stance can only be described as hypocritical and make-believe. Why weren't they concerned about democracy in Nicaragua in the past? Why now? When there was a Somoza they did not show concern for democracy in Nicaragua; however, now they do.

This is a hypocritical stance because we now have democracy in Nicaragua. Let the people answer: Do we have democracy in Nicaragua? [crowd shouts: yes! and chants slogans] These gentlemen who until now have not shown concern for democracy in Nicaragua have realized that Nicaragua is an exploited, oppressed country. Making themselves accomplices of the imperialist aggression, they have now released a pronouncement that I will now read to you. This is a cable dated 28 October in Brussels. This is in Europe. The dispatch reads as follows: Christian Democrats deplore the conditions of the Nicaraguan elections. The European Christian Democratic Union [UEDC] and the European Popular Party today deplored what they described as the nondemocratic nature of the elections convened for 4 November in Nicaragua. Thomas Janssen, secretary general of the union, regretted in a communique released today that the 5 years of dictatorship by the FSLN have established a social and psychological control of the population that does not permit these elections to be considered democratic. During these 5 years, the population has been subjected to a unilateral conditioning through the press radio, and television which serve the FSLN, while the only independent newspaper, LA PRENSA, has been artificially prevented from countering this intoxication, the communique added.

The European Christian Democrats think that the FSLN has not accepted the need to create the conditions necessary to permit democratic parties to participate in the election on an equal basis. The union denounces the violent FSLN stormtrooper attacks on the Nicaraguan opposition during the electoral campaign. At this point, these gentlemen's Nazi-fascist way of thinking begins to show because they think that we have organized Hitler type storm trooper here in Nicaragua. The only force of the people, workers, peasants, and laborers. If they call these forces storm troopers, then we must admit that in Nicaragua there is a formidable shock force. [applause, cheers, chanting of slogans]

They add: Under such conditions, the elections cannot but lead to a continuation of the dictatorship on the basis of a mere internal FSLN reorganization, without true significance for the country's democratization. In the same communique, the UEDC expresses its support for the Nicaraguan Social Christian Party [PSC] and the Democratic Coordinating Board, indicating that a European delegation is currently participating in the the PSC congress in Managua.

Notice carefully that not once have they condemned the aggressions. They have not once condemned the U.S. Government's criminal actions against the Nicaraguan people. For these fascists, who call themselves Christian Democrats, the Nicaraguan mothers' suffering is worthless. For them, Nicaragua is not suffering the blows dealt by U.S. military aggression and they dedicate themselves only to attacking the efforts being made by the revolution and the people to hold truly and authentically democratic elections.

Here is another little dispatch. This one is from Bonn, in the FRG. It is an AFP dispatch dated 28 October.

It reads: FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl wants a parliamentary debate to be held in the next few weeks in the Bundestag on the economic donations made by private industries to political parties. According to the conservative German paper cited, Kohl wants the debate held prior to 12 December, when the national budget will be discussed, to avoid the opposition's attacks. Meanwhile, this weekend the German parties continue to attack each other in connection with the bribery and fiscal fraud scandal provoked by the Flick consortium which on Thursday led to the resignation of Bundestag President Rainer Barzel, a Social Christian Democrat. That is the other side of the coin. They call themselves Christians, yet they are cheats and scoundrels. They are resigning because they are rogues and scoundrels. [applause]

With what moral authority are they speaking? [chanting of slogans] Just imagine, with what moral authority are they speaking? They have labeled themselves Christians, but what does Christ call the cheats, the swindlers, and all of those people? What does he call them? He calls them whited sepulchers [sepulcros blanqueados]. That is what he calls them. He calls them hypocrites. What else does Christ call these scoundrels? Pharisees, Pharisees. He calls them temple merchants. The Social Christians (?are such) Christians, (?yet they continue) conducting business in the interests of the German people. What kind of Christians are these? This has nothing to do with Christianity. It may have a lot to do with being a scoundrel, but not with being a Christian. [applause]

The truth is that here we are holding truly democratic elections, in which we have announced that all parties that wish to participate can do so. All of those that want to register can do so, including those who receive money from the CIA and who have also received the people's money through the Supreme Electoral Council. The PLI leaders, and this is something PLI leaders should know, first obtained 5.5 million cordobas for the electoral campaign. One day before announcing that they would not participate in the elections, the PLI leaders withdrew an addition 3.5 million cordobas somewhat in the fashion of the German Christian Democrats. They followed the example of the German Christian Democrats and withdrew an additional 3.5 million cordobas until all 9 million cordobas had been taken. We do not know how much the U.S. Embassy and the CIA gave them.

The important thing is that the Nicaraguan people are witnesses to the fact that all kinds of facilities were given here to allow the political parties to participate in the elections. The honest international observers who have been here in Nicaragua, since certain international observers abroad may be confused by the propaganda, which is very strong, and who have seen the reality, can recognize the truth, even if their previous views on Nicaragua were erroneous. International observers are our best witnesses to demonstrate that this process is truly honest.

Naturally, this little message by the international Christian Democrats, which plays along with the U.S. Government, seeks to justify the way in which they will condemn the people's massive turnout for the 4 November elections. What will they say? Of course, the people voted for the Sandinist Front because it has worked on them, brainwashed them. They will say that the Sandinist Front has brainwashed the Nicaraguan people and that for this reason the people voted for the Sandinist Front, as if the Nicaraguan people were a foolish people, as if the Nicaraguan people were not a people who could make distinctions, as if the Nicaraguan people were not a people who could criticize, a people who know how to criticize their government, their ministers, their political leaders, a critical people, a self-critical people. They think that the Nicaraguan people can be easily manipulated. They do not realize that the Nicaraguan people can never be manipulated. Somoza and the Yankees were here for 45 years trying to sell the people the idea that Somoza was good and that the Yankees were good. Did the people believe this message? Did they manage to manipulate the people with this message? What do you think? Was Somoza good? [crowd shouts: no!] Was the Yankees' policy good? [crowd shouts: no!] Is the current Yankee policy good? [crowd shouts: no!]

The people can distinguish and for this reason the first thing that the Sandinist Front did was teach the Nicaraguan people how to read and write. Somoza and the Yankees were terrified of educated people and this is why Somoza never concerned himself with teaching the Nicaraguan people to read and write because a person who learns these things can naturally reason better, is better prepared, confronts problems better, and, finally, confronts his enemies better. This did not suit either the Yankees or Somoza; but this did suit the revolution and this is why there was a literacy campaign immediately after the revolutionary victory. This is a demonstration of democracy here in Nicaragua, a proof of the confidence that the Sandinist Front has in the Nicaraguan people simply because the Nicaraguan people are the Sandinist Front.

We think that these attacks are aimed at creating the conditions needed to launch a campaign after the election claiming that the people voted massively simply because they had already been manipulated by the Sandinist Front. It is important to note that 400 international observers have already confirmed that they will be present at the elections. Several of them are already here in Nicaragua. We will also have many international correspondents who will be important witnesses to this great democratic event on 4 November as over 500 journalists have registered to cover the 4 November elections in Nicaragua. Therefore, we have a challenge on 4 November, a challenge to ratify our determination to struggle, to vote in favor of the revolution or against it. On 4 November we will have the chance to say whether we are happy with the revolution. We have two large candidates on 4 November: The Nicaraguan people with the Sandinist Front in the lead, and Yankee imperialism with the mercenaries, the CIA agents and their political accomplices here in Nicaragua and the papers that are accomplices of imperialist policy. We have this large confrontation on 4 November. We have no doubts about whom the people of Leon will vote for. [chanting of slogans]

Are the people of Leon going to vote for the candidate of imperialism? Would they vote for Gonzalo Lager, for example? Do you remember Gonzalo Lager? He was the commander of Somoza's guard in Leon. He fled in terror when faced with the Sandinist people. Who is going to vote for Gonzalo Lager here?

However, will you vote for Rigoberto Lopez Perez? [crowd shouts: yes!] We are also going to vote for another great anti-imperialist who spent his childhood in heroic Leon and who practically grew up here. Do you know to whom I am referring? To Ruben Dario. We are also going to vote for Ruben Dario. Carlos Fonseca also lived here in Leon. Are we going to vote for Ruben Dario and Carlos Fonseca on 4 November? [crowd shouts: yes!]

We are going to vote for the drums of Subtiava. We are going to vote for Leon's neighborhoods, for the territory of Leon, for agrarian reform and education in Leon, for continued vigilance against the Yankee aggression, for patriotic military service, for the Sandinist People's Militia, for the Sandinist Defense Committees, for the Nicaraguan people, for peace. We want peace, don't we? We do want peace.

Let it be known that the Sandinist Front is the only option for peace. No other government would resist a single day. What would happen if we said: Let's resign and let the Social Christian Party, the Independent Liberal Party or other parties control the government. Do you think they could solve the country's economic problems? Do you think the Coordinating Board could? The Yankees have not been able to solve the economic problems of countries like Honduras, a small country like Nicaragua. They have not been able to solve Honduran economic problem and instead have turned it into a military base. Honduras remains in an economic crisis. This economic crisis is affecting all of Latin America. It is affecting the world. Let those parties stop telling stories about solving the economic problems of Nicaragua. Do you think they could solve the supply problem? They say that lines would no longer exist. Of course there would be no lines. Why?

They would make products so expensive that the people would not have money to pay for them and therefore would have no reason to stand in line. This is what happened before. Before, there were no lines. Why? Because everyone could not go out and buy articles. When people have the means to buy things, then there are lines. And if on top of this we have a limited number of products, we also have lines.

Don't let them tell you the story of putting an end to the lines. Of course, they could put an end to lines in their own way. There would only be supplies for them. The country's minorities would be well-supplied. Do you think the Social Christian, the Conservative, and the independent parties, and the Coordinating Board and the party of Eli Altamirano, those parties that call themselves revolutionary and leftist, can solve the transportation problem? Do you think they could last 24 hours in the government while the people present their demands in the streets? Do you think they could do anything? This is why they insist that the Army should not be a Sandinist army. What would happen if we were to yield to this demand? We would have a guard like that of the days of Somoza. Then, they would have a guard to repress the people. As long as we have a Sandinist Army, even if they gain control of the government, they would be unable to tell the Army: Go and kill the people who are making demands in the streets. The Army, which is a people's army, would never fire on the people.

On 4 November we face a big challenge. It is important to talk with friends and neighbors prior to the elections. We should even talk with those who are not very pleased with the revolution, with those who don't understand the revolution. We must talk with them and tell them: Companero, be realistic; the Sandinist Front is the option for peace. We could have war with the United States, but peace will only be achieved through the Sandinist Front. Anything else would be a disaster for this country. We must create awareness. We must multiply our efforts in this regard so that on 4 November thousands of people in Leon will vote for peace. In this way we will inflict another defeat on imperialism. If the people don't vote, imperialism will achieve a great victory.

Imperialism is not concerned that political parties will not participate in the elections, although it has manipulated this fact at the international level. Imperialism is very interested in demonstrating that the Nicaraguan people did not vote en masse. It would use this as justification for its policy of intervention and aggression against Nicaragua. Therefore, we must vote on 4 November. We must vote for the vanguard, for Nicaragua's history, for the heroic struggle of the Nicaraguan people, for the people of Leon, which was the first capital of Nicaragua prior to 19 July 1979.

We must vote for the right that children, women, workers, professionals, intellectuals and all Nicaraguans have to be independent and to live in peace. For what party, for what organization must we vote on 4 November? We are going to vote for the FSLN; that is, we are going to vote for a good future for Nicaragua, for Nicaragua's struggle, for Sndino, for Rigoberto, for Dario, for Carlos Fonseca, for the heroes and martyrs of Leon. We are going to vote for the permanent slogan: The enemy, the aggressor, shall not pass! We are going to vote for more education and more organization; for the Sandinist Defense Committees; for freedom, justice, fatherland, and dignity. We are going to vote for Nicaragua. Free fatherland or death! Viva Leon!

D'ESCOTO SENDS PROTEST NOTE TO SHULTZ ON ATTACK

PA310146 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0105 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Protest note sent by Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry Miguel D'Escoto Brockman to U.S. Secretary of State George T. Shultz on 30 October]

[Text] Mr Secretary of State:

I address your excellency with regard to the cowardly attack that a group of counter-revolutionaries in the service of your government staged yesterday, 29 October, on the village of San Gregorio, 9 km west of El Jicaro in Nueva Segovia Department. The following children were killed in that attack: Carmen Rosa Castellano, 5; Donald Miguel Castellano, 7; Marta Azucena Castellano, 11; Azucena del Carmen Mejia, 5; Rodolfo Castellano, 6; and Mayra Sosa, 6. Maria Sosa Valladares, Maria Lucia Castellano, 5 and Yanel Sosa Castellano, 6, were wounded.

This last act of barbarism adds the names of more innocent victims to the thousands of Nicaraguans who have been killed as a result of the state terrorist policy that the U.S. Government has been implementing and which includes mass violations against Nicaraguans' right to life, sometimes in situations that are comparable to genocide. These outrageous actions are evidence that the so-called "Manual of Psychological Operations in Guerrilla Warfare" prepared by the Central Intelligence Agency, the CIA, is leading mercenaries in the service of the U.S. Government to conduct mass exterminations against Nicaraguans, including the cold-blooded murder of children.

In presenting our most formal and energetic protest over this last crime, the Nicaraguan Government holds the U.S. Government responsible for the murder of these Nicaraguan children and urges the U.S. Government to end its war of aggression against the Nicaraguan people and to adopt policies of respect for the basic principles of international law and the UN Charter, and to abide by its obligation to respect the ruling issued by the International Court of Justice on 10 May 1984.

Your truly,

[Signed] Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, foreign minister

GOVERNMENT EXPECTS U.S. ACTIONS TO CONTINUE

PA280155 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 26 Oct 84 p 12

[Text] Captain Rosa Pasos, the Defense Ministry's information director said yesterday during a press conference that signs indicating that the imperialist attacks will continue before and after the elections have been observed inside and outside of the country "and therefore we are preparing for the worse."

The Defense Ministry's spokesman reached this conclusion in assessing the symptomatic events in the internal and external political field, the U.S. boycott of Contadora, the Yankees' intervention to prevent elections, as well as the intensification of military activities by CIA mercenaries.

Addressing approximately 50 correspondents at the International Center, Capt Pasos said that based on the scandalous manual of crime that the Reagan administration ordered them to follow, the contras continue to carry out their plans for crimes, terror and destruction, including the massive kidnapping of peasants, as was the case of 163 Nicaraguans kidnapped in rural areas in the past 24 days.

In addition, Capt Pasos said that Nicaragua continues to be under the "vigilance" of U.S. Navy frigates, both on the Pacific and the Atlantic coasts.

She noted that the suspicions regarding possible air raids are supported by the fact that the Honduran-United States exercise have been carried out with airplanes like those used for the attacks on the Patriotic Military Service base in Santa Clara and an agricultural settlement near Casita volcano where, some months ago, the CIA tried to imply that the Salvadoran guerrilla station Radio Venceremos is located.

In presenting a brief report on military actions in the northern part of the country, Capt Pasos said that the offensive that began in March of this year decreased between May and June, that in July its thrust was renewed, and that the mercenaries are now trying to enter more densely populated territories such as Esteli Department.

Questioned on the number of counterrevolutionaries that the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] estimates are near Esteli, she said that they have been divided into small groups, which usually evade clashes with the Sandinist forces, and seem to be directed to do this in preparation for actions now that election day is approaching.

Pasos said that there are some 300 mercenaries, but added that forces continue to be deployed to Region 1 (Esteli, Nueva Segovia, and Madriz), while others flee toward the Honduras lake [as heard] pursued by the EPS.

Between September and October forces infiltrated through the zones bordering Esteli and Madriz, and also from the northern Jinotega Department. They entered Wina and also sectors close to Jinotega and Esteli, the departmental capitals.

The "Five Pines" task force and the commando unit known as Rafaela Herrera or El Tigriillo, which have aided the groups that have come as close as 6 km from Esteli, were established from the Francisco Estrada counterrevolutionary commando group.

Other groups from the mercenary Jose Dolores Estrada commando unit are located south of the city [of Esteli] and north of La Trinidad. This is politically aimed at "opening a new zone of operations," Capt Pasos said, but they have not exerted any great influence.

Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN]; Miskito, Sumus, Rama [Misura]; and Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE]

In the military picture described by the Defense Ministry spokesman, it was pointed out that when the clashes north of El Salto in Esteli Department have been discussed and not those in Leon Department, it was because the EPS troops have pushed the counterrevolutionaries to the border zone and many of these groups try to leave the country in order to meet with their FDN cohorts in Honduran territory.

In Northern Zelaya, the Jorge Salazar commando unit has tried to control the Waslala, Leon, Rio Blanco, and Rio Siuna highways by ambushing civilian vehicles. On this issue Capt Pasos said that the enemies of the people have murdered 4 Nicaraguan civilians and wounded approximately 20 in different ambushes, one of the methods of attack preferred by the CIA gendarmes.

The Misura groups in northern Zelaya near (Las Minas), along with the FDN's San Jacinto commando unit, have not been able to improve the situation among the counterrevolutionary forces. The Misura have held two or three clashes and the Mario Cordoba groups, which operate south of Puerto Cabezas, as well as the Wary north of Puerto Cabezas, have displayed low morale and many of them have surrendered to our forces, Capt Pasos said.

In the south, the groups under traitor Pastora have tried to remain close to the agricultural colonies in Nueva Guinea, and although they have tried to take over the highway to Rama, they have not succeeded. Pasos said that in the vicinity of Los Chiles there are approximately 200 mercenaries led by Negro Chamorro in Costa Rican territory, and a group of approximately 600 FDN guards south of Penas Blancas who are preparing new attacks on this border post.

H. ORTEGA DENOUNCES AIRSPACE VIOLATIONS

PA310028 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Humberto Ortega Saavedra, commander of the revolution and defense minister, today said that U.S. planes continue to violate Nicaragua's airspace. The planes are taking off from U.S. frigates in Central American waters and following ships bringing supplies and aid to Nicaragua.

Here is a statement by Defense Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra, who is also commander in chief of the Sandinist People's Army, EPS, and of the Sandinist People's Militias, MPS.

[egin recording] We have confirmed the escalation of these actions by the large concentrations of men in Honduran territory next to Nicaragua and in the sector of Guanacaste [Costa Rica] south of Rivas in Nacaragua. The publicity stunts, like the one carried out in Esteli, and other actions, such as the murder of children and other citizens in [words indistinct] on 19 October, aimed at intimidating people so that they do not go to the polls to vote and keeping them from working in the coffee harvest are also actions that confirm our charges.

We have seen U.S. planes flagrantly violating our airspace and flying over our ports. Just 2 days ago, U.S. planes, ships, and patrol boats were intimidating and harassing ships entering Nicaraguan ports from Europe. A Bulgarian ship that recently came to Nicaragua was harrassed by U.S. planes. These planes and patrol boats followed the ship almost until it reached Nicaraguan waters. Even then, the U.S. planes flew over the ship and over our port. We consider this a provocation and a lack of respect for our sovereignty. It is definitely a provocation and is creating a tense situation.

In the past few days [words indistinct] dropped objects we still have not identified on both oceans. In the Pacific side, these objects were dropped in the sector of El Ostional in Rivas and in the Atlantic in the sector of the Great Corn Island and Little Corn Island. We do not think these objects are bombs, because there is no sense in bombing the sea. Our military sources still have not identified these objects. They may be some objects with which the United States is trying to explore our coast to ward off any danger of submarines or who knows what else.

This intimidation of ships entering Nicaraguan waters has increased. It is part of the U.S. aggressive and adventurist escalation, which can create conflictive situations should the U.S. planes come within reach of our antiaircraft guns. [end recording]

MEETINGS HELD WITH U.S. TO REVIEW NEGOTIATIONS

PA300125 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Mexico City -- The seventh round of talks between the United States and Nicaragua started today in the Mexican port of Manzanillo.

Diplomatic sources reported that Mexican Deputy Foreign Secretary Ricardo Valero is at Manzanillo with U.S. Ambassador Harry Shlaudeman and Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco. According to diplomatic sources, the first exploratory talks have now become meetings to define problems and review possible negotiations on bilateral treaties. The talks between Shlaudeman and Tinoco are taking place 1 week before Nicaraguan elections on 4 November and U.S. elections on 6 November.

Foreign Ministry Communique

PA302221 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 30 Oct 84 p 12

[Communique issued by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry in Managua on 29 October]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry publicly reports that today, 29 October, the representatives of Nicaragua and the United States are meeting in Manzanillo, Mexico to continue the bilateral talks between the two countries. Despite the increase in the aggression against our people, the Nicaraguan Government has decided to participate in this new meeting in order to continue discussing the bases that would permit normalizing relations between the two countries within a framework of mutual respect, for which purpose strict adherence to the basic principles of international law is essential. Managua, 29 October 1984

Talks Conclude

PA310425 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Washington -- Harry Shlaudeman, U.S. special envoy for Central America, and Victor Hugo Tinoco, Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister, today ended their seventh round of talks in Manzanillo without issuing any statement.

Meanwhile, U.S. State Department spokesman John Hughes has reiterated that the Republican administration has no intention of overthrowing the Nicaraguan Government. However, analysts are speculating about new pressures that the United States may exert on Nicaragua after the 6 November elections in the United States and Reagan's foreseeable victory in them.

U.S., REAGAN IGNORE U.S., INTERNATIONAL LAWS

PA301758 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Oct 84

["Beyond the News Reports" feature: "A Not Too Honorable Yankee Tradition")

[Text] The gall of U.S. President Ronald Reagan has reached unbelievable limits. In a recent interview with the newspaper chain Scripps-Howard, U.S. President Ronald Reagan said with admirable coolness: I am not an attorney. I don't know what to say. I never asked anyone about the legality of that type of action. He was responding to a question about the participation of U.S. citizens in Central American conflicts. He concluded with a masterstroke, saying that such participation is an honorable U.S. tradition -- unbelievable, but true.

One wonders how it could be that a U.S. President could say such a thing without repercussions in that country. The problem's seriousness lies in the fact that a man who took an oath to respect his country's laws can blithely make such a statement. First he says that he does not know, and could not care less, about the legality of activities carried out by his fellow citizens, and on top of this he views the participation of those citizens in criminal activities, punishable under U.S. and international law, as honorable.

This is simply tragic. A world power is being governed by completely irresponsible people who go so far as promoting crime, murder, and terrorism. The United States has gone that far.

The mockery does not end there. Recently PRAVDA, a Soviet newspaper, pointed out U.S. contradictions, noting that the U.S. neutrality law, dating from the days of Jefferson, specifically prohibits subversive activities against sovereign states. Recently a U.S. assistant attorney general named McConnell made a statement at the U.S. Congress according to which the participation of U.S. citizens in armed attacks against Nicaragua is not illegal if the attacks are made from other countries. That is, according to McConnell, these U.S. citizens could perfectly legally drop an atomic bomb on us so long as they do it from another country.

This strange interpretation of the law gives us an idea of the complete moral decay and mental imbalance that prevails in that country. The worst part, however, is that apparently no one in the United States is concerned about these things, although the rest of mankind is very much concerned because of the great threat it represents to peace in the world.

UN ENVOY ON RESOLUTION AGAINST AGGRESSION

PA272311 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Javier Chamorro Mora, Nicaraguan ambassador to the United Nations, has denied that Nicaragua suffered a diplomatic defeat at the UN General Assembly when it withdrew the draft resolution asking that the United States immediately stop its aggression. In an interview granted to this newscast, Chamorro Mora explained that the draft resolution may be presented any time Nicaragua deems necessary and opportune or as soon as attacks against our country increase.

[Begin recording] That is an incorrect interpretation of what happened today. First, Nicaragua has not withdrawn the draft resolution. What happened is that the voting on it was postponed. In other words, voting on this resolution is still pending and that is something completely different.

According to a decision by the Secretariat and the General Assembly itself, Nicaragua can submit this resolution to a vote at any time. This does not mean that the resolution was withdrawn because of any specific reason. What happened today is that it was decided to postpone voting on this draft resolution. Nicaragua agreed to this despite the fact that it had the necessary majority for approval so that it could become another in the series of resolutions approved by the 39th UN General Assembly. In other words, the draft can be presented any time Nicaragua deems necessary and opportune or as soon as attacks against the country increase. [end recording]

Chamorro Mora described the fact that the UN General Assembly has again stated that it favors a political solution for the Central American crisis as very positive.

[Begin recording] Nicaragua clearly stated that it fully supports the resolution presented by the Contadora Group. Our country not only supported this resolution, but joined the call made by the first speaker at the General Assembly, the Mexican ambassador, who asked the United Nations to approve this draft resolution by consensus.

Nicaragua feels that this resolution which is another appeal made on behalf of the international community concerning the significance of the support for the Contadora Group is now more necessary than ever. Regarding this, Nicaragua, just as it has done before, is contributing once more to this international support for Contadora.

[end recording]

In addition, Chamorro Mora stressed that the CIA terrorist manual has prompted shock, repudiation, and astonishment within U.S. political and diplomatic circles.

[Begin recording] It has prompted consternation, shock, and disgust, a word even used by U.S. politicians who are members of Congress, because this manual has clearly and overwhelmingly proven the two-faced nature of U.S. policy. The United States defends its actions in Central America which, when carried out in other parts of the world, it calls terrorist acts.

For example, U.S. media today published remarks by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, who said that the United States is willing to use force in situations where it has to face terrorist attacks. It is incongruent and unbelievable, from the standpoint of international law and respect for the UN Charter, that U.S. officials, who call themselves defenders of democracy, liberty, and the struggle against terrorism, announce that they are willing to use force to protect themselves and whoever they have to from terrorist acts wherever necessary when they clearly and overwhelmingly promote these actions in Central America. [end recording]

COMMUNIQUE REJECTS CHANGES IN CONTADORA DOCUMENT

PA310149 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0052 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Communique issued by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry in Managua on 30 October]

[Text] With reference to the amendments suggested by the Costa Rican, Honduran, and Salvadoran Governments regarding the document presented by the Contadora Group on 7 September, the Foreign Ministry reports to the public the following:

The Nicaraguan Government considers that these are substantial changes that gravely affect the nature and spirit of the Contadora proposal and the agreements reached by consensus throughout nearly 2 years of long and difficult negotiations. The negotiation process promoted by the Contadora Group and the achievement of peace are being endangered by the efforts to reopen the debate.

Examining the observations of the governments of those countries, we find that they are a faithful reflection of the objections expressed by the U.S. Government and fall within the framework of the U.S. policy of distorting or preventing the signing of the document presented by Contadora on 7 September.

In view of these circumstances, Nicaragua considers it necessary to communicate to the Contadora Group countries its total opposition to the observations presented by El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica since they in fact constitute a rejection of the Contadora proposal and a total disregard for the previous agreements reached by consensus. Even more serious, they signify a rejection of the document of objectives and the document of principles for the immediate implementation of the commitments established in the document of objectives.

Nicaragua finds a return to the beginning of the negotiating process unacceptable because, as the Contadora foreign ministers stated in their note presenting the document, the document is the product of long months of negotiation and reflects the interests of the various Central American countries in a balanced manner. Only the political will of the governments of the region is needed to achieve the signing of the document.

With this in mind, Nicaragua considers that it is extremely necessary that the Governments of El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica make evident their political will to achieve a peaceful solution to the crisis being experienced by the Central American region.

Nicaragua also considers that it is extremely important that the Contadora Group undertake the necessary efforts to guarantee the success of the negotiations and to prevent the failure of their peace efforts in the region as a result of attitudes such as those assumed by the United States and its unconditional allies in the region.

In reiterating Nicaragua's support for the draft document presented by the Contadora Group on 7 September and therefore the Nicaraguan Government's rejection of the suggestions for substantial changes presented by the Governments of El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica, Nicaragua reaffirms its willingness to continue to resolutely support the immediate signing of the Contadora Document without modifications.

[Dated] Managua, 30 October 1984

[Signed] Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Nicaragua

TIRADO LOPEZ VIEWS CONTADORA GROUP DOCUMENT

PA301514 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Mexico City -- Victor Tirado Lopez, a member of the FSLN National Directorate, has said that Nicaragua will sign the new draft of the Contadora Document if the changes made to it favor and guarantee peace among Central American states. We are not afraid of anything that may lead to peace, Tirado Lopez said during a brief stopover in Mexico City on his way to Algiers, where he will participate in the commemoration of the Algerian anticolonial uprising as an official delegate of the FSLN.

He said that the recent meeting in Tegucigalpa attended by the foreign ministers of Honduras, Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Guatemala was an event promoted by Washington whose aim was and is to postpone signing of the revised Contadora Document and hinder the efforts of that peaceful group.

He reiterated that Nicaragua wants peace and disarmament and that it maintains its willingness to sign the Contadora Group document with the new changes so long as they don't affect the basic issue: the guarantee of peace among Central American states.

CARRION COMMENTS ON ELECTIONS, CONTADORA DOCUMENT

PM292016 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 19-20 Oct 84 p 5

[APS interview with Nicaraguan Deputy Interior Minister Luis Carrion in Algiers -- date not given]

[Text] The Nicaraguan parties' political talks on the eve of the November elections continue in a domestic climate characterized by armed clashes, while Managua has just accepted the peace plan drawn up by the Contadora Group and has announced its willingness to conduct a dialogue with Washington, Nicaraguan Deputy Interior Minister Luis Carrion explained before leaving Algiers Thursday morning.

In an interview with APS Nicaragua's special envoy, who conveyed a message from Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, to President Chadli Bendjedid, gave an account of the current talks among the various parties, and described the present situation in Nicaragua from the political, diplomatic, and military viewpoint.

Discussions on the nation's principal problems have been going on for several days between delegates of the Sandinist Front and of the various opposition parties, liberals, independents, socialists, communists, conservatives, democratic, and the popular action movement.

"These talks are being conducted initially to forge an agreement among all these parties on the conduct of the various aspects of the election campaign and the elections themselves scheduled for 4 November, but also, on a second level, on the political parties' functioning and activities once the election process is under way," the Nicaraguan deputy minister said, adding that "these talks are at present being conducted quietly, without any great noise, to enable the parties to reach an agreement that will satisfy everyone."

Nicaragua, which has just reasserted its willingness to find a solution to the present situation in Latin America by announcing its willingness to conduct a dialogue with the Reagan administration, has accepted the peace plan drawn up by the Contadora Group, the group of four countries, Mexico, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela, with the task of putting forward a solution to the conflicts shaking the region. According to Luis Carrion, the turnabout is understandable because Managua is anxious to at last establish peace in the region, or at least to do its utmost to ensure that its efforts move in that direction.

"The Nicaraguan Government, in line with its principles of peace, has declared its willingness to sign the Contadora Group's peace document. Virtually all countries except the United States have supported the Contadora peace plan and supported Managua's position. But the Washington government is continuously stepping up its maneuvers and pressures to prevent the signing of this plan. For instance, the Honduran Government was due to hold a meeting of Central American foreign ministers yesterday without the participation of the Contadora Group countries," the Nicaraguan deputy minister said, explaining that his country sees all these maneuvers as "an attempt to jeopardize the plan, which is the result of a lengthy process of talks, negotiations, meetings, and discussions lasting over 2 years." "The peace plan proposed by the four mediating countries is a realistic and fair plan for defending peace in Central America and should be signed without any alterations," Mr Carrion said, pointing out that if the plan is not signed soon it would be necessary to conclude that the future of Central America is uncertain and in jeopardy and that the main blame for this situation would lie with the U.S. Administration.

Next, the Nicaraguan deputy minister recalled the major features of the plan, which has not yet been made public.

The Contradora peace plan, the Nicaraguan leader said, proposes, among other things, the closure and withdrawal of all foreign military bases, the gradual departure of all foreign military advisers, and a halt on all international maneuvers in Central America. The plan also demands an end to all forms of political, military, logistical, diplomatic and other support to parties and movements opposed to existing governments of the region while demanding the soonest possible initiation of negotiations on the limitation of arms and armies in Central America. Other points in the Contadora plan include the proposal of initiating political actions of reconciliation among the various opposition groups in the interests of the nation and also a number of measures facilitating commercial and economic exchanges among the countries of the region.

"The important thing about this peace plan," Mr Carrion said, "is that it requires the same efforts from each of the sides concerned and involved, and that it treats the interests of all sides equally."

As far as Managua's recent announcement of its willingness to accept a dialogue with Washington is concerned, the Nicaraguan deputy minister of the interior replied that his country began talks with the U.S. Government some months ago. "We believe that the United States is now the principal factor in the Central American crisis and that without its disengagement it will be impossible to achieve peace in the region," he said.

Several meetings have taken place in Mexico, without any result for the time being, apart from the noteworthy fact of their being at the same negotiating table, though the aggressive U.S. attitude remains the same and in recent weeks we have witnessed a U.S. military escalation.

Alongside this pretence on the Reagan Administration's part that it wants to negotiate and talk, we are witnessing increasingly a stepping up of U.S. military activity and involvement, direct or indirect, by arming counterrevolutionary groups either based within the country or infiltrating from Honduras or Costa Rica.

The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction maintains a constant response, because the people are mobilized for the defense of their homeland and thousands of men and women feel obliged to defend their country by taking up weapons. During the course of 1984 additional efforts have been made to raise the quality and quantity of the combatant forces, which has enabled us to deal very heavy blows to the counterrevolutionary forces, which nevertheless remain difficult to eliminate completely, because they enjoy the backing of U.S. imperialism.

In order to eliminate these counterrevolutionary forces once and for all, we are preparing to wage a long and hard battle, the Nicaraguan leader declared.

"At present the counterrevolutionary forces are causing the country great economic, political, and social harm, but they can never achieve the goal for which they were conceived by imperialism. But as these forces fail in their attempts the threat and danger of a direct intervention by U.S. imperialism become more real," Mr Carrion explained.

Asked about preparations for the elections and the remaining problems, the Nicaraguan deputy interior minister replied that the elections are scheduled for 4 November and that they will involve all parties wanting to take part except for three parties which have never had or expressed any intention to participating in the elections. These three parties (the Conservatives, Social-Christians, and Social Democrats) are now playing into U.S. hands in Nicaragua in its attempt to have people believe that the Sandinist Front is barring the way to these parties.

We know that all these maneuvers by the U.S. Administration are designed to jeopardize the Nicaraguan people's victories, undermine the Sandinists' support on the international scene, and cause the Nicaraguan revolution to fail, the Nicaraguan deputy interior minister concluded.

PARTIES, GROUPS TO PARTICIPATE IN NATIONAL DIALOGUE

PA301359 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] The special committee appointed by the political parties to organize a national dialogue reported today that all of the political parties and organizations that have been invited to attend the dialogue have confirmed their participation. The Social Democratic Party, the Social Christian Party, the Constitutionalist Liberal Party, and the Higher Council of Private Enterprise are among them.

The Catholic Church and the Evangelical Committee for Development Aid have also confirmed their participation. Most labor organizations have answered affirmatively, including the Central Organization of Nicaraguan Workers. Two new organizations that asked to participate have also been admitted to the dialogue. They are the Association of Agricultural Workers and the rightist Association of Nicaraguan Newsmen.

Ecumenical Council Communique

PA300350 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] The Nicaraguan Evangelical Ecumenical Council has reported that it will participate in the national dialogue and promised to offer its services in the effort to unite Nicaraguans. The evangelical group issued a communique stating that national dialogue is a correct and civilized way to contribute to peace in face of the threats of a war of attrition imposed on us by the United States. The Nicaraguan people are responding to the United States with a military, ideological, political, and spiritual resistance.

The summit meeting of political parties held from 5 to 20 October last week has led to a national dialogue in which all of the country's economic, social, religious, and political sectors should participate. This dialogue will begin on 31 October.

The evangelical group's communique exhorts all Nicaraguans to follow a national conscience, so that together they may seek collective solutions and humane resolutions to our problems, without resorting to aggression, a war of attrition, or elections, bearing in mind a situation that requires socioeconomic changes in our country.
[sentence as heard]

It also asks that the dialogue promoted by the seven parties that will participate in the elections be held in a fraternal atmosphere, in which each of us will assume his responsibility in face of those who hide behind false fronts and have hopes of getting their share of power, hopes that are not always aimed at serving the masses. The communique expresses its interest that the national dialogue and the agreements to be derived from it will provide true alternatives to resolve our problems.

CDN To Propose Postponement

PA310429 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0346 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Managua, 30 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Tomorrow the opposition's Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board (CDN) will propose the postponement of the elections scheduled for next Sunday at a national forum with the Sandinists, other political forces, and labor groups. This meeting will be the first of a so-called "national dialogue" recently agreed on by the seven political parties that registered candidates for the elections. A total of 31 political, economic, and labor organizations, as well as church representatives have been invited.

At a news conference today the CDN leaders said that as participants in this meeting they will insist upon postponing the 4 November elections. The three CDN parties did not register their candidates for Sunday's elections because the Sandinist government refused to postpone the elections, a request that was included in several preconditions for the opposition to participate in the elections.

Adan Fletes, CDN leader and vice presidential candidate not registered by this coalition, said that if the government refuses to postpone the elections, the opposition will "evaluate" the situation. Despite the journalists' insistence, Fletes refused to comment on the possibility that the CDN will withdraw from those talks if its demand for a postponement of the elections is not accepted.

"We will evaluate the situation depending on the position of the political parties that participate tomorrow," he insisted.

The "national dialogue" will begin at 1000 (1600 GMT) in the Foreign Ministry in Managua. Sandinist political leaders have admitted that the topics to be discussed are not yet very clear.

The CDN leaders said today that the participants in the forum should seek a solution to the "eminently political crisis" through the "civic path, dialogue, and free elections." This "genuine dialogue" should achieve "valid results for a social pact among all Nicaraguans," the CDN leaders stated.

The CDN believes that the way in which the "national dialogue" has been proposed and especially due to the large number of invited sectors, "we will not achieve specific results for the national problems." Therefore, they proposed that only representatives of the Sandinist government, the political parties registered for Sunday's elections, and the CDM members participate in the dialogue. The CDN also asked that observers and guarantors from the Contadora Group, the OAS, and the church participate in these talks.

MAP-ML on Dialogue, Economy

PA292015 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] The Marxist-Leninist People's Action Movement [MAP-ML] today held a popular assembly at the America theater in Bello Horizonte. At the political event, some MAP-ML National Assembly candidates spoke. Vice Presidential candidate Juan Alberto Henríquez also spoke. The man address was given by Isidro Tellez, the party's secretary general and presidential candidate.

[Begin Tellez recording] These international pressures and the FSLN's hesitation have resulted in this electoral process. Also resulting from this has been a mixed economy, the weight of which basically has fallen on the backs of the workers. We, our party, have stated and will continue to state that the mixed economy project is equal to a reconstruction of capitalism in Nicaragua at the expense of the workers and the peasants. Our party questions and will continue to question this economic framework. For us, dialogue does not mean a dialogue among political hierarchies. We must point out that our party maintains the firm position and will continue to insist that the dialogue must include the labor unions, the organized laborers, the peasants, and all of the forces that represent Nicaragua's future. We do not think that the dialogue should be between parties; it must not be between parties because this would leave out the revolutionary forces, which struggle daily in our country. [end recording]

PCDeN CANDIDATE REFUTES ORTEGA'S 'SLANDEROUS REMARKS'

PA301605 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1332 GMT 30 Oct 84

["Homestretch" interview and opinions program with the participation of Allan Zambrana Salmeron, presidential candidate of the Communist Party of Nicaragua [PCDeN] in Managua; date not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] Nicaraguans: This is Allan Zambrana Salmeron, presidential candidate of the PCDeN, refuting the slanderous remarks made by Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra. On Friday, 26 October, BARRICADA carried a front-page article reporting serious accusation by FSLN presidential candidate Daniel Ortega Saavedra at a campaign rally on Portezuelo Street in Managua.

This BARRICADA report contained the following statement by candidate Ortega Saavedra: The U.S. Embassy in Managua is making \$100,000 or \$200,000 offers and is threatening and blackmailing the candidates of registered parties to withdraw from the electoral process. It is offering big sticks and money to the participating parties. This offer is being made to all registered parties.

Inasmuch as Ortega Saavedra is one of the registered candidates, we believe he has his own reasons for asserting that the U.S. Embassy is offering \$100,000 or \$200,000 to all registered candidates in exchange for their withdrawal from the electoral campaign.

However, as far as I am concerned, and as far as the other PCdeN candidates are concerned, such remarks are monstrously slanderous and terribly offensive. They also show public disrespect by the coordinator of the Government Junta for the PCdeN candidates, who are worthy sons of the people, honest individuals, and persons who have proven their capacity in their lives and in the thousand battles in the struggle for democracy, national liberation, and socialism. These remarks are also abuses against our party, its members, its sympathizers, and the noble cause for which the Communists are fighting.

Regarding this new slander, we want to note the following: Each and every statement by Commander Ortega Saavedra about the PCdeN in the past 5 years has been and is a monstrous slander voiced with unbelievable irresponsibility and made from advantageous positions which have not allowed for the necessary clarification through reciprocal means.

However, thanks to history, a history well known to all our people, and the spirit of Communists, who are firm and resolute to the end in the defense and promotion of their noble cause, these slanderous statements have been unmasked and defeated one by one. The silence that had characterized the FSLN candidate was violently broken with a grotesque violation of electoral ethics. Based on the remains we are referring to and subsequent public statements, we must say that the FSLN candidate has so far been the most disrespectful candidate and violator of the electoral law.

Instead of behaving like a responsible statesman, Commander Ortega Saavedra has behaved like one of those politicians who use power for personal gain rather than as an instrument of social achievements and changes in favor of the people and the nation. The remarks in question, then, are characteristic of a presidential candidate who is an arrogant ruler and a greedy individual.

I repeat: As far as our party is concerned, we can only describe these remarks as a monstrous slander which make evident the profound spiritual crisis of he who fears that, with the abstention of other parties, the presidency of the Republic will slip from his hands. He feels that the presidency is guaranteed to him because of his current electoral deeds.

As a presidential candidate and on behalf of my party and all its candidates and members, I publicly demand that Commander Ortega Saavedra produce detailed and complete proof to back his accusations. If he doesn't produce this proof, he will appear as a rude person lacking the most minimal political ethics. We urge the Nicaraguan people to take note of the public conduct of the Sandinist candidate so that they can understand what kind of man is handling government matters and the destiny of our fatherland. Thank you.

PSN CANDIDATE CRITICIZES AGRARIAN REFORM PLANS

PA292212 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] The Nicaraguan Socialist Party [PSN] held a political rally today in the Ana Maria Plaza, where presidential candidate Domingo Sanchez Sancho criticized the revolutionary government's agrarian reform plans.

[Began Sanchez recording] The PSN platform understands that agrarian reform is basic to the country's needs. It is not true that agrarian reform has already taken place here. What there has been is an agrarian program that hands out land titles, and which has not been supported by in depth transformations in exploiting land and making it produce. We have said, and we repeat, that they hand out titles just as in the past. [Words indistinct], they no longer do this because there is no sugar or corn.

For a country like Nicaragua, whose economy is based upon agriculture, a true agrarian reform is an issue of primary importance.

This is why the Nicaraguan Socialists commit themselves to promote, from the government or from wherever they may be, an agrarian reform duly planned and directed at developing and mechanizing production, eliminating primitive and backward tools used to exploit the land, to deeply transform the social and economic conditions of the workers in the cities and the countryside, who are the majority of the nation's population and the powerful forces of the revolution. [end recording]

ARDE-ABDUCTED SANDINISTS WELCOMED UPON RELEASE

PA310415 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Excerpt] The people of Bluefields took to the streets today to welcome the Sandinist leaders who were abducted by Nicaraguan Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] counterrevolutionaries over 1 month ago. Ray Hoocher, FSLN candidate for the National Assembly, Patricia Delgado, FSLN zonal secretary, and Santiago Mayorga were greeted with joy by the people of Bluefields this afternoon when, thanks to the efforts made by the Nicaraguan revolutionary government, they were finally released. Hoocher made a statement on La Voz de Nicaragua in which he urged the Nicaraguan people to remain united and continue fighting to strengthen the Sandinist people's revolution.

WHEELLOCK, COMMISSION VISIT SAN CARLOS PORT

PA272251 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] This afternoon an interministerial commission visited the port of San Carlos, Rio San Juan Department. The commission was headed by Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock Roman, minister of agricultural development and agrarian reform; Lea Guido, Nicaraguan health minister; Miguel Ernesto Vigil, housing minister; Guerrilla Commander Mauricio Valenzuela, deputy domestic trade minister; and Rio San Juan regional delegates. This interministerial commission met with the 67 families affected by Thursday's fire. Commander Wheelock Roman spoke with the victims of the fire and expressed the revolutionary government's interest in helping all of the affected families.

During the tour of the port of San Carlos, Commander Wheelock Roman said that negligence by some welders and other workers who were pouring fuel caused the fire that destroyed the San Carlos commercial district.

[Begin Wheelock recording] Traditionally, people have moved into this densely populated area, one which has close living quarters. It is full of warehouses where supplies are stored. San Carlos is a port city where there are motors that must be repaired. All of these factors increase the possibility of fires. Such was the case in this incident.

On Thursday, some men were working in a shop welding boats, while other companeros were pouring fuel; a spark hit one of the barrels and a fire erupted. It quickly spread to the other fuel barrels and continued to spread to a warehouse where veterinary products were being stored. There was also grain in the warehouse but not many other flammable substances. The fire spread quickly throughout the area. There was no time to adopt preventive measures. There are no water pumps in the area, but the people immediately attempted to put out the fire. We have learned that the six and 1/2 manzanas affected include the downtown area of San Carlos. The fire was an accident, but undoubtedly there was some negligence involved. The fact that people were living here shows negligence on the part of Somoza because Somoza never bothered to help the people organize themselves correctly. However, we are going to try to do this now. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT CREATES COMMISSION ON SAN CARLOS FIRE

PA262153 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Communique issued by the General Directorate of Information and Press of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; date and place not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] The toll of the fire in the community of San Carlos Special Region 3 is: 600 people left homeless, 400 people left partially homeless, 8 slightly wounded, and 67 houses as well as some government offices, stores, hotels and restaurants destroyed. As soon as the government junta learned of the fire, it created a commission headed by the junta and made up of organizations withing revolutionary government, the civil defense, and the Nicaraguan Red Cross. The commission immediately traveled to San Carlos to evaluate the damage and support the revolutionary government's actions to repair the port and put it back into operation.

At the same time, a regional emergency commission made up of local authorities and mass organizations was created. The commission is headed by captain Alejandro Guevara (?on behalf) of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. This commission immediately proceeded to direct the [word indistinct], cleaning, and repair tasks, and to restore essential services for the population. The 1,000 homeless victims have been temporarily transferred to a local school and nearby buildings. Authorities are investigating the cause of the disaster. The fire was completely extinguished at 0330, at which time the situation was totally under control.

ARDE CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR SAN CARLOS FIRE

PA270045 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2328 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] San Jose, 26 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) faction headed by Fernando "El Negro" Chamorro has claimed responsibility for the fire at the lake port of San Carlos, in Rio San Juan Department on the border with Costa Rica. This ARDE faction -- Alfonso Robelo is ARDE's political director -- joined the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), which is fighting the Sandinist government in the country's north, in June.

In a communique disseminated in San Jose the anti-Sandinists asserted that the action carried out "by our commandos in force" was aimed at "destroying barracks, equipment, and military launches, and the attempt was completely successful." The communique adds: "After carrying out their amphibious operation, our commandos withdrew in an orderly fashion."

The ARDE faction led by Chamorro said: "This operation was carried out to warn the Nicaraguan Government that our commandos in force have control of Lake Nicaragua as of this moment." The action was carried out by the Aguilar Roman and Sebastian Muller commando unit. According to the communique, "the commandos did not suffer any casualties." In addition, the rebels have asked "civilian shipping not to cross Lake Nicaragua because it has been declared a war zone and any craft navigating it will do so at its own risk."

PASTORA VIEWS STATUS OF U.S.-NICARAGUAN TALKS

PA280302 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Eden Pastora Gomez, Commander Cero, has told "Impacto News" that the negotiations between the United States and Nicaragua in Manzanillo most likely included the negotiation of peace in El Salvador in exchange for allowing communism to continue in Nicaragua. Pastora Gomez made the following exclusive statement to our newscast:

[Begin Pastora recording] Sometimes this leads me to conclude that both the North and the South [as heard] are using us as tools to force the Managua government to yield in the talks in Manzanillo and in Georgia -- I don't know where, that other place in the southern United States. Could it be that the United States does not seek a military solution and wants, instead, to sue us as bargaining chips, like the Cubans? This is the fundamental reason why I have tried to maintain independence, to wage a guerilla war in order to keep them from negotiating over us. This way we can continue the war with or without assistance from the United States. Many have misunderstood this and think that our Sandinist position of maintaining political and military independence is an anti-U.S. position. Rather than being an anti-U.S. position, it is an expediency to avoid being negotiated over. Now, this real possibility is being changed from head to toe [passage indistinct]. [end recording]

Predicts Failure of Contadora

PA261516 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Contadora is finished. I want a political solution for Nicaragua but I do not foresee one. I am not a communist; I love freedom and want freedom for my people. These remarks were made by Commander Eden Pastora to "Impacto News."

During an extensive and exclusive interview with "Impacto News" in liberated Nicaraguan territory, the legendary Commander Cero spoke sincerely and without pressure, as he put it, about various aspects of Nicaraguan reality, his struggle against the Managua regime, and internal problems of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE.

In response to our request for his opinion about the Contadora document now that the United Nations is discussing Central America and the Central American countries have submitted new observations on it, he said:

[Begin Pastora recording] Contadora is doomed to fail. Contadora is doomed to be sheer falsehood. Why? Because Contadora is looking for a solution to the Central American problems through the relations among the Central American states. The problem does not lie there. The problem lies in Nicaragua, in Managua. Central America's problems lie in Nicaragua's mountains, in Nicaragua's countryside, and in the towns, cities, and villages inside Nicaragua.

The problem of Central America rests with the Nicaraguan people's lack of freedom, with their lack of political freedom. Central America's problem rests with the absence of freedom in Nicaragua. Central America's problems rest with the invasion of Nicaragua by the Cubans. Why? Because the situation in Nicaragua is affecting the spirit and the conscience of the Nicaraguan people and this in turn is affecting Nicaragua's neighbors, reaching Mexico, Panama, and beyond Panama.

Managua is bringing the East-West conflict to Central America to the same degree that it is bringing it to Nicaragua. Managua is bringing the T-55 tanks, the MIG-21 planes, the war, and the violence to Nicaragua and to Central America to the same degree that it is bringing the Cuban-U.S. war to Managua. So, let Contadora forget about these things. Contadora does not have all these things [as heard]. It is looking for a solution through the relations among the states and this is wrong. This will not resolve Central America's problem.

There will not be peace in Central America as long as there is not peace in Nicaragua. Peace in Central America passes inevitably through Managua. The Contadora gentlemen are wasting their time. [end recording]

REPORTAGE ON CEMA MEETING, RELATED EVENTS

Castro on Economic Issues

FL301618 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1234 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] During the first day's evening session of the 39th CEMA meeting, the chiefs of delegation of Angola, Afghanistan, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Laos, Mozambique, Ethiopia, and Nicaragua made speeches. The representatives of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Latin American Economic System also addressed the meeting.

The closing remarks at this plenary session were made by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

[Begin Castro recording] The delegations' statements about our country have been warm, fraternal, and demonstrate solidarity. This encourages us and we will never forget it. Even though the Executive Committee's report notes many areas of our work that must be improved and even undergo profound reforms, as pointed out by our countries' economic summit conference of last June, what stands out, as verified by the conference itself, is the strength and firmness of the socialist system when compared with the increasingly persistent instability and contradiction of the capitalist system.

We are meeting here to fulfill the summit's mandate and to examine and implement the organizational measures adopted at the 38th session. In doing this, we are certain that if the world, with our socialist countries leading the way, is able to reject, as we believe it will, the senseless positions of the Reagan administration which would lead to nuclear destruction, we will be able to carry out development plans already prepared through the year 2000. [end recording]

Elsewhere in his speech, the commander in chief referred to Cuba's efforts to fulfill its commitment to CEMA.

[Begin Castro recording] We approve all measures outlined in the Executive Committee's report and summed up in the resolution dealing with the manufacture of machinery, the electronics industry, and other sectors. We have not always been able to participate as exporters, and in the future we propose to broaden our participation in CEMA integration efforts and modestly contribute in many areas, such as we are already doing in the electronics industry. [end recording]

Fidel also referred to the critical economic situation in which many countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America find themselves, and mentioned the solidaristic aid Cuba gives those nations in accordance with our abilities.

[Begin Castro recording] Dear comrades: We would like to express our support for the summit conference's decisions in what refers to deepening cooperation with developing countries. Modestly, but with the enthusiastic and at times necessarily heroic participation of those who work with us, we have helped in Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Guinea Bissau, the People's Republic of the Congo, the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Guyana, Nicaragua, and many other countries. With respect to CEMA multilateral cooperation efforts by means of joint committees with Finland, Iraq, Mexico, and Nicaragua, we feel it is dramatically urgent to give everything we can to help Nicaragua endure the enormous human and economic efforts imposed on it by the attacks of the Reagan administration. [end recording]

During his closing remarks at the first day's evening session of the 39th CEMA meeting, Fidel referred to our economy's successes in recent years and noted the gains of socialism as a sociopolitical system.

[Begin Castro recording] We follow the path and example taught us by Lenin and the glorious October Revolution. Thank you very much. [end recording]

Further Castro Remarks

FL310052 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] In spite of the Reagan administration forcing us to prepare ourselves militarily and to divert resources for defense, Cuba's economy has grown 9.8 percent this year. This statement was made by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro on speaking at the 39th CEMA meeting being held at the Palace of Conventions.

Fidel said that our relations with capitalist nations are structured by the sharp price decreases in sugar and nickel. Therefore, only the fact that Cuba belongs to the socialist community, along with the creative work of its people, has allowed the country to advance.

Castro reiterated that Cuba's economic successes have been guaranteed without dropping its internationalist obligations toward a group of nations in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, especially in Nicaragua and Angola.

The Cuban leader said that if the world, with the socialist countries in the forefront, is able to reject, as we believe it will, the Reagan administration's senseless positions, which lead to nuclear devastation, the prepared development plans to the year 2000 will be implemented.

Speech by Romania's Dascalescu

AU301759 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1454 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Havana AGERPRES 30/10/1984 -- The Romanian chief delegate, Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, Romanian prime minister, took the floor, on October 29, during the proceedings of the 39th meeting of the session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA), now under way in Havana.

In his speech, the Romanian chief delegate referred to the way in which the resolutions were adopted at the summit economic meeting of CEMA member states of June this year, to the carrying out of the long-term collaboration actions aimed at providing CEMA member states with the necessary supply of energy, fuels, and raw materials, and their thrifty utilization, as well as to the stage reached by the coordination of the economic plans of CEMA member states over 1986-1990, and to proposals on the future activity.

Outlining the RCP general secretary and president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu's outlook on the role played by the development of collaboration within CEMA in the consolidation of each member state's economic power, the head of the Romanian delegation set forth his country's stance on the above questions.

Emphasis was placed on socialist Romania's consistent concerns for developing collaboration, in the spirit of the understandings at top level, with a view to ensuring, in the current stage and in the long run, the CEMA member states' energy, fuel, and raw material rational requirements.

Moreover, the Romanian chief delegate underscored the need for intensified measures of developing specialization of and cooperation in production, technical-scientific collaboration, for the expansion of trade and services among CEMA member states.

In this respect, he pointed out, an important role was played by the speeding up of the coordination of the plans over 1986-1990, so that they should be shortly finalized.

Stoph Meets With Castro

LD310308 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1840 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Havana, 30 Oct (ADN) -- On Tuesday in Havana, Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee, and chairman of the Council of State and Council of Ministers, received Willi Stoph, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and head of the GDR delegation to the 39th CEMA session, for a friendly talk. Willi Stoph conveyed the most cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which were equally cordially reciprocated by Fidel Castro.

At the meeting, which took place in a comradely and trusting atmosphere, the great significance of the fact that a CEMA session was being held in Cuba for the first time right now, at a time of serious threat to peace, was underlined.

Willi Stoph explained the great achievements performed by the GDR working people under the leadership of the party of the working class in the 35th year of the GDR's existence in implementing the decisions of the 10th party congress and in strengthening socialism and peace forces. The two men underlined their certainty that the CEMA session would provide new incentive for socialist states to join together and for the preservation of peace, and that an important contribution to the realization of the decisions of the economic consultation of the CEMA members at the highest level in June would thus be made.

Fidel Castro stressed that the firm stance of solidarity of the USSR, the GDR, and the other socialist countries with Cuba, with the brave people of Nicaragua, and with all forces fighting for their freedom in Central America and the Caribbean is a great support in the struggle to prevent adventurist, aggressive actions by the Reagan administration in this region. He informed Stoph about the complex struggle by the Cuban people to implement the decisions of the Second CPP Congress in the realization of the "production and defense" slogan.

The discussion was attended by PCC Politburo members and deputy chairmen of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Guillermo Garcia Frias, and on the GDR side by Werner Jarowsky, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and Chairman of the State Planning Commission; Gerhard Weiss, member of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; and Ambassador Heinz Langer.

Members of GDR Delegation

AU301141 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 29 October on pages 1 and 2 carries a 400-word ADN report on the arrival of the GDR delegation in Havana for the 39th CEMA meeting. The members of the delegation, headed by Willi Stoph, are: Werner Jarowsky, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Gerhard Schuerer, Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Commission; Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and permanent representative of the GDR to CEMA; Guenter Ehrensperger, department head of the SED Central Committee; Herbert Krolkowski, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Horst Tschanter, head of the CEMA Working Group in the SED Central Committee; and Heinz Langer, GDR ambassador to Cuba.

Sarlos Hails Cuban Role

FL310255 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Hungarian Deputy Premier Istvan Sarlos interviewed in Havana by unidentified reporter; in Hungarian with consecutive translation into Spanish -- live]

[Text] [Reporter] What significance do you place on the 39th CEMA meeting being held in Cuba?

[Sarlos] I believe that this is a natural process. Cuba is a socialist country and is progressing in building socialism at an accelerated pace. It also has an additional merit: While Cuba itself is developing, it provides support for others to develop politically and economically. That serves to strengthen socialism's morale. Cuba has had such great successes in these areas that it is worthy of hosting our meeting. This is a message to the world. In America a free socialist country has a place in the socialist world and in the entire world. [end recording]

Cuban Aide on CEMA Trade

PA301807 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Oct 84

[Text] Economic and trade relations between CEMA and Latin America are destined to be favorable for the peoples of this region, according to Felix Loaces, director for CEMA relations of the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Trade. Loaces made this statement during a conference held in Havana to prepare for CEMA's Expo 84, which will be held in Mexico City 8-23 November. Felix Loaces said that trade between CEMA and Latin America presently totals \$4 billion. He said this does not include Cuba, which has a trade volume of over \$7 billion. Loaces added that the prospects for expansion and diversification of this trade are favorable to both parties in view of CEMA's potential value to Latin America as a market.

Mexican Delegate's Remarks

FL301230 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0350 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Havana, Cuba, 29 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico reiterated here today, through Under Secretary for Economic Affairs Jorge Eduardo Navarrete, its decision to broaden and diversify cooperation with socialist countries. The official from Mexico's Foreign Secretariat said at the CEMA meeting that Mexico would like a stable climate of international relations which would favor cooperation and development.

After indicating that Mexico shares with all nations the hope for peace and an end to the arms race, Navarrete said that these objectives call for restarting political dialogue and negotiations between the superpowers. He felt that it was essential to restart economic, trade, and technical exchanges among the socialist community, western industrialized nations, and the developing nations.

Navarrete described the Contadora Group as the most suitable instrument for reestablishing peace and development in Central America through understanding, cooperation, and peace. Navarrete said the nations of the socialist community constitute an important segment of the international economy and assured that Mexico had the appropriate institutional framework for strengthening economic cooperation.

Filipov Visits Industrial Projects

AU301259 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Oct 84 p 7

[Report by M. Krustov, "special" BTA Correspondent, and R. Popov, BTA correspondent]

[Text] Cienfuegos, 28 Oct -- In the afternoon of 27 October, Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the members of the delegation led by him, who are paying a friendly visit to Cuba, visited

three of the largest industrial projects in Cienfuegos: the Jose Gregorio Martinez plant for hydraulics technology, the Vasil Levski plant for irrigation technology, as well as the first nuclear electric power station in Cuba, which is under construction. Each of these projects is a symbol of the fruitful economic cooperation and the fraternal friendship between Bulgaria and Cuba.

The Jose Gregoria Martiner plant is one of the examples of the economic intergration between the two fraternal countries. Founded 20 years ago, in 1973 it was almost totally reequipped with Bulgarian machines and now specializes in the production of hydraulics technology, a large part of which is destined for Bulgaria.

Another plant, named after the great Bulgarian revolutionary Vasil Levski, symbolizes the fraternal Bulgarian assistance in the building of the material-technical base of socialist Cuba. The constuction and assembly work of the plant has been performed with Bulgarian technical assistance. A valuable page in its history occurred on 8 April 1979, when Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Fidel Castro officially commissioned it. With its present production it meets the needs of Cuban agriculture with modern technology for irrigation. Comrade Grisha Filipov, who was cordially welcomed at the collectives of the two plants, was acquainted in detail with their production. Following this, he reviewed with interest the contruction site for the future giant of Cuban power engineering: the first nuclear electric power station.

Comrade Grisha Filipov later met the Bulgarian Fidel Castro Construction Brigade, which is making its international contribution to the construction of this major power engineering complex that is so important for Cuba. On behalf of the brigade, a report was presented through Comrade Grisha Filipov to Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, on the successful fulfillment of its plan for the first 6 months of 1984. The same report was also presented through Umberto Miguel Fernandez, member of the PCC Central Committee and first secretary of the party committee of Cienfuegos Province, to Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and of Ministers of Cubs.

Comrade Grisha Filipow congratulated the brigade on its successes and expressed confidence that itspledge to fulfill the tasks given it will be worthily fulfilled.

Dos Santos Visits Isle of Youth

FL302332 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Marcelino dos Santos, Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Politburo member, has arrived on the Isle of Youth accompanied by Julian Rizo Alvarez, PCC Central Committee member. Armando Manresa, alternate Central Committee member and first party secretary of the special municipality, and other leaders welcomed Dos Santos at Nueva Gerona Airport. The delegation, led by Dos Santos, is attending the 39th CEMA meeting.

'OUR AMERICA' DECRIES SHULTZ SPEECH ON TERRORISM

PA301633 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 29 Oct 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] A few days before the presidential elections, the Reagan team has once again raised its demagogic banners to show its true self: a loyal representative of the fascist sectors of U.S. society. While representatives of dozens of countries at the UN call for a negotiated solution to the Central American conflict, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz publicly proclaimed the right of his country to use force when it feels it is necessary against alleged international terrorism. He also accused Cuba and Nicaragua of using drug traffickers to supply weapons and money to liberation movements in this part of the world.

Without presenting any evidence to back such a clumsy accusation, the U.S. official tried to intimidate the world's countries, especially those of Central America and the Caribbean, by saying that the United States has enough conventional weapons to commit new felonies such as that committed against the small island of Grenada last year.

Invoking the reactionary Santa Fe program, which guides White House foreign policy, Shultz added that the U.S. troops can undertake actions to prevent the implementation of alleged terrorist projects or to take reprisals. This is tantamount to saying that invasions and military attacks will depend on the unilateral view of Washington on a specific action anywhere in the world.

To conclude his diatribe in New York, a few kilometers from UN headquarters, Shultz warned U.S. families that many Americans will die in this effort and that perhaps there will be no complete explanation of the reasons for possible future military actions. However, acting as if he were Ronald Reagan, Shultz emphasized: The government must act.

This speech, full of warmongering and hostile statements, is enough to demonstrate who the real enemies of peace in Central America and the Caribbean are. But the truth is that such remarks are backed by a complicated mass of aggressive actions that seriously diminish the possibility of a political negotiation in this strife-torn area.

While the Contadora Group is involved in efforts to reach specific agreements in favor of peace, Washington has increased its military presence in Honduras and is organizing constant and provocative military exercises near the border with Nicaragua and El Salvador. It is also pressuring governments under its control to boycott the revised document for peace in the region and is trying to involve Costa Rica increasingly in terrorist actions against the Sandinist revolution through the installation of mercenary bases on Costa Rican soil.

The recent discovery of a CIA manual for Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries in which political assassination receives a blessing, the downing of an aggressive helicopter in Nicaragua carrying U.S. mercenaries, the confirmed presence of U.S. officers in anti-guerrilla operations in El Salvador, and the deaths of four CIA agents when a spy plane was downed in Salvadoran territory are indications of the real policy of Reagan's government toward Central America and the Caribbean.

But Shultz and those who think like him must not be deceived. Their adventures in these regions of the continent will not be easy military tasks. If the cost of an imperialist aggression would be high and painful for our peoples, it would also imply that thousands of invaders will be left forever in these lands. The U.S. families whose sons Shultz wants to throw on the bonfire of war in Central America and the Caribbean must know that their dead will not appear in history as liberators but as clumsy pirates who deserve only the most profound hatred and repudiation.

REAGAN CONFIRMS INTENTION TO OVERTHROW SANDINISTS

FL272000 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has confirmed his intention of militarily overthrowing the Sandinist Government by saying that he does not object to U.S. citizens participating in Washington's aggression against Nicaragua.

In an interview with editors from a newspaper chain, Reagan said he did not see anything wrong in U.S. civilians helping Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, who, CIA trained and directed, are conducting Washington's undeclared war against Nicaragua. President Reagan said U.S.-citizen participation in conflicts in Central America was an honorable American tradition.

Reagan's statements were made a day after Secretary of State George Shultz gave a harsh speech in which Cuba and Nicaragua were the targets of military intervention threats. A State Department spokesman said Shultz' speech had been discussed with the White House and Pentagon, and that it represented government views.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes said Reagan shared the secretary of state's views on the use of force against what he described as "terrorism" even if innocent people were killed.

Meanwhile, THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER reported that the FBI was spying on U.S. social and progressive organizations who oppose the Reagan administration's war mongering policies for Central America. The paper said the Committee of Solidarity With the Salvadoran People, which has more than 10,000 members, was constantly watched by the FBI.

VIERA ON VENEZUELAN RELATIONS, CONTADORA

PA291317 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Cuban Vice Foreign Minister Jose R. Viera has stressed in Caracas that Cuban-Venezuelan relations are stable and characterized by dialogue between officials. Viera made this statement following a meeting with his Venezuelan counterpart, German Navas Carrillo, with whom he discussed, among other topics, the positions of the two countries in international organizations such as SELA and the UN.

The Cuban vice foreign minister is in Caracas attending the 10th meeting of the Latin American Council, the highest SELA body. The meeting ends today.

In statements to national and foreign press on the topic of Central America, Viera said that, with regard to the Contadora Document, Cuba will accept what is acceptable to the five Central American countries. He said that if Nicaragua is willing to sign the document, Cuba would also be willing to conduct its foreign policy in accordance with the Contadora agreements. The Cuban vice foreign minister charged that what hinders the possibility of a negotiated solution in Central America is the U.S. Government's increased aggression against Nicaragua and its constant increases in military aid to the Salvadoran regime, which further delays the possibility of peace in the Salvadoran conflict.

ELEMENTARY TEACHERS RETURN FROM NICARAGUA

FL310014 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1905 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Central Committee member and Minister of Education Jose Ramon Fernandez has met in Havana with the first group of elementary school teachers of the Augusto Cesar Sandino internationalist contingent who had been working in Nicaragua.

On welcoming them, Fernandez described the teachers work as exemplary, and called them the faithful heirs of the traditions of firmness, abnegation, and revolutionary humaness. Minister Fernandez wished health and future successes for all the members of the group and called on them to continue their work with the same enthusiasm and dedication they had demonstrated in the land of Sandino. As in previous years, the remainder of the teachers will arrive in Havana on later flights.

LEGAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CYPRUS

FL292146 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] The agreement on legal cooperation in penal matters was signed by Cuban Justice Minister Juan Escalona Reguera and his Cypriot counterpart, Phoivos Kliridhis. The document outlines the procedures to be followed in cases of extradition, transfer of penal sanctions, and transfer of persons who have been sentenced. Attending the signing ceremony were officials of the Foreign Ministry, Supreme Court, Ministry of Justice, and Office of the Attorney General of the Republic. The Cypriot minister praised the support given by Cuba and the nonaligned countries to his people's cause in the continuing battle against imperialism and for attaining freedom and independence.

FERNANDEZ MELL MEETS WITH PERUVIAN MAYOR

FL292120 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1813 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Mr Daniel Estrada, mayor of Cuzco, Peru, today visited the offices of the Havana Provincial Assembly of the People's Government where he met with Oscar Fernandez Mell, president of the Havana Assembly's Executive Committee.

At the meeting, the two sides talked on the necessity of developing exchanges of experience, especially in the cultural, agricultural, and tourism fields. In acknowledgment of his support for the Cuban revolution and dedication to solving the social problems of the people of Cuzco, Fernandez Mell gave Daniel Estrada the illustrious visitor to Havana title and bestowed on him a gold medal. Estrada presented Fernandez Mell with Cuzco's official symbol.

PEACE MOVEMENT CELEBRATES DISARMAMENT WEEK

PA291325 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] In Havana, the Cuban Movement for the Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples initiated activities in support of Disarmament Week, celebrated worldwide from 24 to 31 October. (Miguel D'Stefano), member of the Commission of Cuban Lawyers for Peace, noted the agreement among the majority of the countries in the UN, the Socialist International, and the Nonaligned Movement on the nonproliferation of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons. (D'Stefano) said that in 1982 the UN General Assembly called for an agreement to stop producing mass extermination weapons and is currently trying to freeze these weapons, preventing their use.

ARTEMISA MUNICIPALITY CONDUCTS DEFENSE EXERCISE

FL301608 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Artemisa Municipality, Havana Province, is carrying out defense exercises to prepare its population and its veteran forces to face threatened imperialist attacks. In this exercise, in cooperation with regular FAR and Revolutionary Air Force units, fighting against enemy air attacks, including paratrooper drops and bombing from low-flying aircraft, was demonstrated. This kind of exercise imparts a realistic effect which contributes to the psychological preparation of all participants. Participation by the people was outstanding and it contributed decisively to the exercise's success.

Those assigned to care for the wounded completed their mission efficiently, even with the simulated bombing. They maintained that no wounded person should go unattended. The air attack by the hypothetical enemy did not complete its mission. Militia members, soldiers, and members of the armed population united with a single purpose: evade the attack. Everyone knows that if someone ever tries to attack us, our people know how to defend ourselves and will exact a very high price for any adventurism.

JAMAICABANK OF JAMAICA ANNOUNCES CURRENCY DEVALUATION

FL301412 Kingston Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] There has been another devaluation of the Jamaican dollar. The new value is \$4.30 [Jamaican] to one United States dollar at the lower limit, and \$4.60 [Jamaican] to one U.S. dollar at the upper limit. The information was contained in news released last night from the Bank of Jamaica.

NARCOTICS POLICE SEIZE 20 TONS OF MARIJUANA

FL302312 Bridgetown CANA in English 1528 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 30, CANA -- Jamaica's narcotics police say they have seized their largest haul of marijuana, some 20 tonnes on the Kingston docks apparently ready for shipment. The Police Information Centre (PIC) said the drug, packed into two containers were valued at U.S. 35.8 million dollars on the streets.

No arrests have been made in connection with the seizure, and top narcotics detectives are now conducting intensive investigations to uncover the consignee and consignor of the loaded containers, the PIC said. The police did not reveal the vessel on which the container was to travel or the possible destination.

Jamaica is the largest supplier of marijuana to the United States and Kingston is under increasing pressure from Washington to stamp out the trade.

Recently the government announced that tax officials had assessed 24 drug dealers for over 100 million dollars (one JA dollar: 24 cents (U.S.) in income tax.

Prime Minister Edward Seaga, following this move, said police had uncovered a plot by drug dealers to assassinate him. No arrests were made in connection with the alleged plot.

ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINESCPF CONTINGENT IN GRENADA TO BE WITHDRAWN

FL292024 Bridgetown CANA in English 1911 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Kingstown, St Vincent, Oct 27, CANA -- St Vincent and the Grenadines plans to withdraw its contingent from the Caribbean Peacekeeping Force (CPF) in Grenada immediately after the December 3 general election unless it is otherwise advised by the Grenada authorities, Prime Minister James Mitchell said today. "I have written the (Grenada) governor-general notifying him that following his election on December 3, if I do not receive a request from him for further assistance....our policemen will be withdrawn from Grenada on December 5," he said.

Mitchell was addressing a military parade here to mark the country's fifth independence anniversary.